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IZVESTIYA CRITICIZES REAGAN STANCE ON ARMS CONTROL

PM051029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Valentin Falin article under the "Political Observer's Opinion" rubric: "Pre-election Farces"]

[Text] L. Eagleburger is hardly likely to have endeared himself to the Europeans with his latest outburst when he poured out his displeasure with the allies with the words: "You have conditioned reflexes like Pavlov's dogs: Every time the President makes a speech you look for the worst interpretation of everything he has said." Perhaps it is beyond the grasp of the former U.S. assistant secretary of state that it really is not easy to get used to Washington's "new style." Politicians, and even people who have nothing to do with politics, view even the most rounded and outwardly peaceable opuses of R. Reagan with suspicion and caution. Having learned from bitter experience, they cannot help it.

Even the Americans themselves are faced with a difficult choice between sweet words and gloomy deeds, between yesterday's calls for "anticommunist crusades" and the current deliberate meekness. Just take a look at what is happening! It was not that long ago that R. Reagan thundered: "Let our enemy go to sleep every night afraid that we may use nuclear weapons." While now (speaking at Bowling Green State University 26 September 1984) he is "troubled" by the thought that "ever since the secret of the atom was discovered, the world has not been able to sleep peacefully." A couple of years ago the President promised to devote all his thoughts and efforts to ensuring that the socialist countries are buried on the garbage heap of history. While now, for the sake of peace, he is willing to walk -- like Christ walked on the water -- to meet his worst enemies and is prepared to renounce the "policy of deterrence," which degrades human dignity in favor of coexistence underpinned by the "latest defense technology," which makes war unthinkable.

In his speech at the UN General Assembly session a few days ago the President declared: "There is no sensible alternative to arms control talks." And this is after having spent his 1st year in power refusing to listen to any mention of talks. And later -- when nonetheless he was forced to unblock his ears and open his eyes -- he cynically killed time to devise options which sought to make, and succeeded in making, any constructive discussion and progress toward accords unthinkable. No, there is something sly in R. Reagan's sudden complaisance.

The seasoned NEW YORK TIMES observer J. Oakes puts it plainly: "Reagan's newly acquired 'moderation' is clearly an election posture which will not be backed up by action after the elections. If it were otherwise, he could not honestly campaign on the (right-wing radical) Republican Party platform.... The platform slogans sound the death knell for arms control based on common interests... This platform completely destroys the President's image as a 'dispenser of good'."

Many thinking Americans wonder how long this vote-catching scenario will run and rightly note that to overcome the present dangerous excerbation something more than speeches is needed. Incidentally, even now, different kinds of speeches are made -- by both the White House chief himself and his close associates. They are different to such an extent as to be poles apart. For the benefit of the international community and worried Americans the thesis that there is no sensible alternative to negotiations is put forward. However, speeches addressed to the military-industrial complex, which is financing the Republican election campaign, argue that there is no realistic alternative to the buildup of the U.S. military potential. Thus, the wolves are satisfied and the sheep unharmed.

And the wolves will be satisfied. You can see this for yourself once again on acquainting yourself with a speech by the not unknown E. Rowny, who headed the U.S. delegation at the strategic arms talks. What makes this speech noteworthy? Its candor.

"The present administration," E. Rowny told the Chicago Council for International Relations at the end of September, "has discarded the ossified old approach to arms control.... The guiding principle of the new approach is negotiations from a position of strength, and strength through negotiations." Everything that had been achieved over the past 15 years is no use, the speaker said, shooting from the hip. SALT II "did not provide a sound basis for arms control." For former U.S. leaders the desire to establish arms control took the place of "measures necessary to ensure America's defense potential." According to E. Rowny, the President decided to approach "national security" and "arms control" from two angles simultaneously. The first is the modernization of the U.S. strategic forces. The second is "the establishment of a firm foundation for realistic, stable, and long-term strategic relations with the Soviet Union," proceeding from the premise that the main thrust of these relations will be determined not by cooperation but primarily by rivalry between the two powers.

E. Rowny extolled the "build-down" method invented under Reagan. He did not specify what this leads to, plainly to avoid confusing the audience. Otherwise he would have had to admit that the United States has already managed to "reduce" the number of its strategic warheads to 12,800 and is planning to increase its strategic arsenal by a further 9,000 units by the end of the decade. Add to this the long-range sea-launched and land-based cruise missiles and the Pershing II's and an overall buildup to 30,000 strategic charges becomes a completely realistic prospect. Therefore, the reductions are not going quite so well. On the other hand, E. Rowny argues, the United States will at the same time begin deploying a "strategic (antimissile) defense system," which, should it be successful, will make "any future stockpiling of nuclear missiles" completely meaningless. He graciously explains -- Soviet ones. He need not have said it. Naturally, he did not mean American ones.

Summing up, E. Rowny emphasized: "Ronald Reagan has made a start on a very promising revolution in the sphere of arms control which offers the hope of a better, safer future for us and our children.... It cannot be claimed with certainty that this revolution will be brought to a successful conclusion; yet there is every reason to believe we are on the right track."

It must be assumed that E. Rowny was sufficiently accurate in revealing the essence of Reagan's eulogies to "talks on arms control." Otherwise, he would have been corrected. The retired general did not invent anything. He only repeated what had, in various formulations, been said many times before: The United States will achieve military superiority, with or without talks. The latest exercise is called "negotiations from a position of strength, and strength secured through negotiations." This is not a "sensible" but is the most fraudulent option yet.

U.S. 'STREAM OF RHETORIC' ON ARMS TALKS DECRIED

LD021935 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS -- TASS military analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

High-placed representatives of Washington have made lately quite a number of speeches about the "readiness" of the United States for "constructive talks with the Soviet Union", about the "absence of any reasonable alternative to arms control talks".

They in Washington urge the Soviet Union to "make a fresh start" and promise to "take into account the concern expressed by the Soviet Union" about the military preparations of the United States.

This stream of rhetoric from Washington about peace and talks is not accompanied by any whatsoever proposals that could eliminate the barriers set up by the United States on the road to normalising international relations and curbing the arms race.

What the present United States Administration views as a "new impulse" in relations with the Soviet Union was illustrated by the statement made at a subcommittee of the House of Representatives of the American Congress by Assistant Secretary of Defence Richard Perle and Deputy Assistant Secretary of State James Dobbins.

Dobbins, for instance, assured the congressmen that the United States would be able to reach agreement with the USSR on nuclear arms in Europe without retreating a single inch from the American pseudo zero option or the so called interim solution. He actually confirmed that the United States continued to be ready to conduct talks with the Soviet Union only on such matters as the number of Soviet missiles to be liquidated in Europe and Asia and the number of new American nuclear missiles to be deployed in Western Europe.

It follows from what Dobbins said in Congress that the United States Adminisration continues to proclaim the absurd propaganda thesis that the only possible road to arms reduction lies through an uncontrolled arms buildup. The slogan "to disarmament through armament" was adopted in Washington several years ago and all signs show that it has not yet been discarded.

As in the past, the United States is trying to convince the public that the only road leading to the preservation of peace is the road of preparation for war.

In its time, the American side told the Soviet Union -- accept our demands for a unilateral disarmament of the USSR or there will be no agreement. And as a result what we have is no agreement and also no talks.

But the collapse of the American experiment involving "putting pressure on the USSR" has not taught the present United States Administration anything. It still insists that the continuation of the NATO program of deploying new missiles is the only reliable method of making the Soviet Union resume talks on nuclear arms in Europe. This is the very same warped logic of the apologists of the arms race.

Unfortunately, the statements by Washington's representatives and, most important, the practical actions of the United States do not allow for the conclusion that there are positive changes in the foreign policy course of the present United States Administration.

PRAVDA'S KORIONOV ON U.S., SOVIET ARMS STANCES

PM041052 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by political observer Vitaliy Korionov: "But Is There a Correction?"]

[Text] There has never been a period in history when state and political leadership has had such heightened demands made on it as in the nuclear age.

"Possessing a powerful nuclear potential in our day," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted at the USSR Writers Union Board jubilee plenum, "is an enormous burden. I am not even talking about how expensive it is; rather, I am speaking of the very great responsibility that this imposes on politicians, demanding from them an extremely serious attitude toward questions of war and peace and conflict situations. It is from this premise that we proceed. Our goals are clear and unchanged: We categorically oppose confrontation in the military field. We resolutely favor the radical limitation and curtailment of the arms race and the prohibition and total abolition of nuclear weapons."

It is primarily this that determines the Soviet Union's approach toward relations with the United States. Since V.I. Lenin's time, the CPSU and Soviet state have proceeded and continue to proceed from the premise that the international state of affairs depends on the state of relations between these two countries to a considerable extent. Soviet-U.S. combat cooperation during the war with fascism graphically showed how beneficial it is to all peoples. Now this cooperation has been disrupted. There is only one reason for this: the political principles and, first and foremost, the practical actions of the inspirers of the present U.S. foreign policy course blatantly oriented toward the further dangerous stroking of international tension. The transition from planning measures designed to achieve military superiority to practical actions for their implementation -- that is what is particularly characteristic of the present U.S. Administration's activity.

Naturally, this course, which is leading to the increasing saturation of arsenals with weapons which, if put to use, could jeopardize the very existence of life on earth, is encountering the peoples' resolute denunciation. Under the most acute critical fire, Washington has set about strenuous maneuvering. Persuading world public opinion and not least the U.S. voter that the administration is moving from lip service to specific actions regarding peace -- that is the aim of the propagandist ballyhoo organized by Washington officials.

Matters are portrayed as though the 39th UN General Assembly session and related meetings of statesmen are being used by the U.S. side to forward proposals aimed at the normalization of the international situation and above all the relations between the United States and USSR. The President's speech at the General Assembly session had been billed in advances as "historic" and it was claimed that "the President will appear in the United Nations in the role of an apostle of conciliation between East and West" and proclaim a "new beginning" in Soviet-U.S. relations.

A fact of paramount importance has been revealed in the recent keen political antagonism: The Soviet Union is persistently and consistently steering a course of reason and love of peace, putting forward a clear-cut program of specific actions aimed at preserving world peace. The Soviet program is supported by the socialist community countries and other peace-loving states and the enormous majority of mankind.

This course is opposed by the present U.S. Administration's line of aggression and militarism.

The world public correctly notes that a feature of the U.S. President's speech at the General Assembly session was the lack of specific proposals truly aimed at preventing nuclear catastrophe.

In fact, does this speech, like other statements by Washington statesmen, contain even a hint of the implementation of specific steps leading to a halt of the arms race and the reduction of nuclear weapons so that they are ultimately completely destroyed? No, there is nothing of this, but there is something else -- bragging about how the process of saturating West Europe with U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons is continuing. The Soviet Union, as is well known, has forwarded a detailed proposal for introducing specific norms in relations between nuclear powers corresponding to their responsibility to present and future generations. The USSR is prepared to agree with other nuclear powers at any time on the joint recognition of these norms and on making them binding. Do the U.S. statesmen's speeches contain even a hint of a similar readiness? No, they do not.

The socialist countries have suggested to the NATO states that they renounce the first use of nuclear and conventional weapons against each other, that is, that they renounce the use of force. But it also would be futile to seek in Washington representatives' speeches any mention of the desire to discuss that proposal.

Seeking come what may to distract attention from the true thrust of its foreign policy course, the Washington administration's spokesmen have been recently busily trying to prove that they favor a halt to the arms race, the only trouble being that this is being hindred by... the Soviet Union's position, which allegedly is impeding the development of effective measures in this field for which, it transpires, the Washington government is fighting. General E. Rowny, retired, known here for his "hawkish" stance, has beaten a unique type of "record" here. Speaking recently in Chicago, Rowny emotionally declared: Ronald Reagan has laid the foundation for a very promising revolution in the field of arms control" (that is what Washington and NATO official circles, not without purpose, prefer to call the problem of arms limitation and reduction). Let's take a look at the true appearance of this "revolution."

The U.S. observer J. Kraft once wrote: "The hawks who came to power with the incumbent president would like to kill arms control in all its manifestations, driving a stake through its heart." A similar opinion is held by U.S. figures such as Averell Harriman, Clark Clifford, and Marshall Shulman, who once held important U.S. diplomatic or military posts. "The present administration," they recently wrote, "has never approached arms control as something truly important to national security and sometimes has been frank enough to say so. At negotiations it has set out positions designed to find no common ground but to create a semblance of flexibility as a shield to justify the further buildup of its military potential. Being so one-sided, our proposals have turned the negotiations into an unconstructive forum."

As is well known, it was Washington's position that destroyed [vzorvala] the Geneva talks and deadlocked all other arms limitation and reduction and disarmament talks. NEWSWEEK, describing the Washington ruling elite's true attitude to the problem, noted the other day that the proponents of a hard line in the Pentagon -- primarily C. Weinberger and his two main aides R. Perle and F. Ikle -- "having strong doubts about arms control in any form." Whereas Washington from time to time pretends that it takes the arms question seriously, the magazine explains the reason for that: "The European allies are almost obsessed by the idea of arms talks; NATO's fragile unity might crumble if the impression arose that Reagan was deliberately stalling. Congress is also exerting definite pressure: If Reagan wants to obtain money for his favorite projects in the arms sphere, such as the MX missile or his ABM defense system in the spirit of star wars, for instance, he will at the very least have to take a specific attitude on arms control. The President's critics do not tire of stressing that he has been an opponent of arms control agreements throughout his political career. Has Reagan really changed? Of course not," NEWSWEEK remarks.

Secretary of State G. Shultz gave an assurance in a press briefing at the end of last month that the Reagan administration "has submitted numerous proposals -- primarily in the arms control sphere." But when correspondents started to harry him with questions regarding the specific proposals he was referring to, the secretary of state preferred to take refuge behind the Washington politician's usual phrase: "There is no point in repeating the same thing." But the well-known U.S. journalist John Oakes, describing the Republican Party's election platform adopted at the Dallas convention, expressed himself much more clearly and definitely: "The wording of the platform sounds the death knell for arms control on the basis of common interests."

Dictating its will to others is the be-all and end-all of present-day Washington policy. The people there are simply obsessed with strength. They claim that it is the United States that should control the fates of peoples.

The fact that strength -- above all, naturally, military strength -- is claimed to be the "guarantee of international peace" is no less dangerous.

Speaking recently at a university in Bowling Green, Ohio, the President stated: "When our Caribbean neighbors inform us that peace is endangered in that part of the world, we help them remove the warmongers as we did in Grenada." So tiny defenseless Grenada is termed a "warmonger," and the seizure of the country by the Pentagon hordes "an act for the good of peace"!

In their obssesion with strength, certain circles across the ocean are clearly losing a sense of reality. They in no way want to realize that the world has changed fundamentally in our time. It is not possible to solve the problems of this world by force.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly stressed that it does not strive for military superiority over others, but equally will not permit superiority over itself. The Soviet Union and the United States can conduct affairs between each other only on equal terms and on a basis that takes each other's legitimate interests into account. There is no sensible alternative to that.

The USSR is persistently and consistently striving to ensure that the concept of this reality becomes confirmed in the practice of international relations. The Soviet Union is prepared for the normalization and comprehensive development of relations with the United States on the basis of quality, mutual respect, and noninterference in each other's affairs. As a result of recent meetings in Washington between Soviet and U.S. statesmen, it was agreed to hold meetings between representatives in the future as needed and as agreed by both sides to further discuss problems regarding the state of world affairs. If constructive goals were to be posed and discussed in the course of these meetings, that would naturally be conducive to the cause of peace.

The USSR has stood and continues to stand for this. As for the United States, even in that country many people are asking the question of how serious the claims of a "new beginning" in White House policy are. "Just what is Reagan offering: a new policy or the course that the Republicans envisaged at Dallas... How long will the new scenario remain in force?" THE NEW YORK TIMES asks, for instance.

And these questions are not accidental. After all, we have not yet seen any readiness from the Washington administration to take up realistic positions on the essence of the acute problems of war and peace. The peoples will continue to judge the U.S. side's intentions by its practical deeds. The future will show whether Washington intends to correct its policy course.

NEW YORK TIMES ARTICLE, U.S. POLICY ASSAILED

LD031325 Moscow TASS in English 0909 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 3 TASS -- By political news analyst Boris Shabayev.

On the days when the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly is holding a general political debate and the world community has an ample opportunity to see who is who in the present-day complicated international situation, the American propaganda machine has been switched into high gear and is churning numerous versions aimed to confuse people, to prove that black is white, and white black. Depending on the skill of those running the machine and knowledge of the audience, the deception is presented either in refined or crude form, which, naturally, does not change its essence.

An article by William Safire in THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper is an example of a crude manipulation with facts. The author aims to re-write the entire post-war history. If one is to believe this and similar publications, responsibility for the dangerous heightening of international tension rests with the Soviet Union, rather than with the U.S. militarist forces. THE NEW YORK TIMES claims that the cause of the "second cold war" is in the Soviet Union's attempts to subjugate Europe with the help of nuclear SS-20 missiles. The West, it asserts, refused to put up with this. Such is the version of American propaganda.

The facts are such that the sources of the cold war, either "first," or "second," are in the practical deeds by those who, having subscribed to the policy of strength and brinkmanship, launched the race of nuclear and conventional armaments, openly stick to the concepts of "pre-emptive strike" and "limited" nuclear war, who include in official documents (for instance, the President's Directive 59 or defence directives for 1985-1989) provisions on the readiness to make a first nuclear strike and who entertain adventurous hopes of winning nuclear war. It is not the Soviet Union, but the United States which is trying to devalue the existing Soviet-American accords in the field of arms reduction and control, as it did with the SALT-2 treaty, railing at the unlimited treaty restricting anti-ballistic missile defence systems (ABM), getting ready to spread the arms race into outer space.

It would be at least naive to expect that Mr Safire will show an objective approach to the question of the diployment of medium-range nuclear systems in Europe. The Soviet Union displayed maximum good will in Geneva in order to achieve a mutually acceptable accord, which would guarantee equality and equal security for all, and damage no one. Washington's goal was different: to deploy in Western Europe as many first-strike Pershings and cruise missiles as possible, the most cherished dream of Pentagon generals.

So, the point at issue is not the mythical threat of "subjugating Europe" to the Soviet Union, but a real subordination of U.S. Western European NATO partners to Washiggton's adventurous militarist course, with all ensuing consequences, including higher tension in the European Continent.

Mr Safire concludes his article with a call on the administration not to agree to the Soviet proposal on demilitarizing outer space, but to continue the position of strength policy, which, allegedly, brings fruits. But it is the dangerous growth of world tensions which is the sole fruit of this policy; that is what constitutes the sources of the cold war.

TASS HAILS UK LABOR PARTY RESOLUTION ON MISSILES

LD042031 Moscow TASS in English 2008 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The annual conference of the Labour Party taking place in Blackpool approved a document which demands that the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles in British territory be renounced. Labour reiterated its commitment to a course of closing down all the nuclear bases in British territory and withdrawing all nuclear armaments from the British territorial waters. The position taken by the majority of delegates to the conference reflects the anti-war and anti-nuclear sentiments of broad sections of the population both in Britain itself and in other West European countries.

The movement against the deployment of U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles has become widespread in the continent. The Europeans have never felt the immediate nuclear threat as keenly as they do now that U.S. nuclear missiles have been installed next to their homes.

U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Britain, West Germany and Italy have become a very real and dangerous factor of the everyday life of the British, West Germans and Italians. Those countries have become nuclear hostages to the USA: The U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in the territories of those West European countries are aimed at the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, which makes those tools of U.S. nuclear aggression sure targets for nuclear retaliation.

It can hardly be otherwise because the United States is planning to launch from the territories of West European countries an act of nuclear aggression against the Soviet Union. The public of the West European countries is aware of the nuclear threat looming over them -- not through the fault of the Soviet Union -- and resolutely demands urgent measures to scale down nuclear confrontation in Europe. Reflecting these sentiments, the resolution passed by the British Labour Party constitutes a step towards lessening nuclear tension in Europe.

During the past few years the Soviet Union has put forward a series of concrete proposals on limiting and reducing in Europe both medium-range and tactical weapons and also on confidence-building measures and other questions. All those proposals have one aim, that of averting nuclear tragedy.

Addressing British readers, Konstantin Chernenko said in a preface to his book of speeches and articles recently put out in Britain by the Pergamon Press publishers that whatever our attitude to each other may be and whatever may divide us, we should guide ourselves by our common chief interest, and do everything we can to avert and to preserve world civilization. The British, like all the people in the world, the Soviet leader assured, can be certain that the USSR will collaborate honestly and constructively with all the states prepared to assist by practical deeds in lessening international tension and to build up an atmosphere of trust in the world.

BULGARIAN DELEGATE ON WESTERN STAND AT MBFR TALKS

LD041504 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Vienna October 4 TASS -- Ambassador Lubomir Shopov, head of the Bulgarian delegation, spoke at a plenary meeting of another round of Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

Citing concrete examples, he showed that the rhetoric of the envoys of NATO countries differed greatly from their position at the Vienna talks. As before, their stand was characterised by claims to unilateral advantages in the military field, thus, holding back progress at the talks and even hurling the talks back, the head of the Bulgarian delegation said.

Socialist countries, Lubomir Shopov stressed, expected Western countries participating in the talks not to declare good intentions but to show genuine readiness to promote with their practical actions a reduction of the level of military confrontation in central Europe, that being the goal of the talks. That aim could be effectively attained on the basis of proposals of socialist countries, members of the Warsaw Treaty. which laid the groundwork for achieving a mutually acceptable and equitable agreement, the Bulgarian representative said.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM040835 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 84 Second Edition p 5

[Boris Kotov "International Review"]

[Text] Following a Course of Peace

"The grim truth of the present international situation is that the nuclear threat is unfortunately, great. You cannot hide from it or laugh it off. You have to wage an active, purposeful struggle against the nuclear threat. That is what we are doing.... Our aims are clear and unchanging: We are categorically against confrontation in the military sphere. We are decisively in favor of the radical limitation and reduction of the arms race and the banning and complete elimination of nuclear weapons." These weighty, pithy words, spoken by Comrade K.U. Cherennko in his speech at the jubilee plenum of the USSR Writers Union board on 25 September in Moscow, again confirmed the unchanging nature of our country's peace-loving Leninist course. The large-scale initiatives and proposals put forward by the Soviet Union at the current UN General Assembly session in New York are the concrete, visible expression of this course.

The Soviet initiatives, aimed at eliminating the threat of war, achieving just agreements in the sphere of the limitation and reduction of the arms race, and establishing normal interstate relations, were greeted with interest by the world community. This is indicated by the course of the general political discussion which developed at the General Assembly session, and is also attested to by the numerous statements by politicians and responses in the foreign press.

In this connection it is noted with satisfaction that the Soviet delegation in New York, reaffirming the USSR's readiness for serious talks on strategic arms limitation and reduction and on limiting nuclear arms in Europe, again proposed, as a priority step in this direction, a quantitative and qualitative freeze on the nuclear arsenals of all the states that possess them. This could be done first of all by the Soviet Union and the United States on a bilateral basis, as an example to the other nuclear powers.

The nuclear age calls for political thinking in accordance with its realities. And where such terms as "strength," "deterrence," and "superiority" still prevail in this thinking, they must be replaced by the concepts of nonuse of force, confidence, equality, and mutual consideration for security interests. In this respect the observance of the specific norms formulated by K.U. Cherenenko in his speech last March regarding relations between the nuclear powers would be of fundamental significance and would represent a true alternative to allowing the world to slip toward nuclear catastrophe. Our country advocates reaching agreement at any time with the other nuclear powers on the joint recognition of these standards and on making them binding.

By virtue of its special topicality, the Soviet Union proposed including on the agenda for the 39th UN General Assembly session, as an important and urgent matter, the issue of "The Use of Outer Space Exclusively for Peaceful Purposes, for the Benefit of Mankind." It is an issue first and foremost of placing an immediate and perpetual ban on the use of force in space or from space against the earth, and also from the earth against targets in space. The United Nations can and must have a weighty say in favor of reaching constructive agreements in this sphere on a bilateral and multilateral basis.

There was also a great international response to the question submitted by the Soviet Union for examination by the UN General Assembly of "The Impermissibility of the Policy of State Terrorism and of Any Actions By States Aimed at Undermining the Sociopolitical System in Other Sovereign States." That is quite natural.

Recently, the world has, with increasing frequency, encountered such dangerous phenomena in U.S. policy as the claims to act with impunity and to be permitted anything -- claims that policy cultivates. Washington is prepared to declare any criminal means and methods to be legitimate, if, with their help, it can reach the desired goal.

The USSR proposes that the United Nations resolutely condemn the policy and practice of state terrorism as a method of conducting relations with other countries and peoples. Any actions to forcibly change or undermine the social system of sovereign states or to destabilize or overthrow their legitimate government should be renounced, no military actions should be commenced for that purpose on any pretext whatever, and any such actions already under way should be stopped. The adoption of the Soviet proposal by the United Nations would do much to help prevent and eliminate international conflicts and strengthen the moral and political barriers in the path of aggression and war.

There is a big dose of truth, the head of the Soviet delegation at the UN General Assembly session stated, in the assertion that the state of the international situation depends directly on the condition of Soviet-American relations. Today, as always, our country advocates maintaining normal relations with the United States. And until relatively recently these relations, though not without their ups and downs, did develop in that way on the whole. Through Washington's efforts, these relations have been disrupted in recent years. The talk between A.A. Gromyko and R. Reagan in Washington on 28 September unfortunately does not warrant drawing a conclusion about practical, positive changes in the U.S. Administration's foreign policy course.

Word and Deed

Against the background of the constructive, concrete peace-loving initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union at the UN General Assembly session, the U.S. President's speech there on 24 September before the start of the general political discussion really appears to be an empty vessel. The majority of objective observers both in the United States itself and in other countries agreed with this assessment, which was made in the Soviet Union.

Indeed, the verbal peacemaking enthusiasm of the speech flagrantly contradicts the practice. Suffice it to look at the facts and events of just the last few days.

On the very day that the U.S. President, from the UN platform, gave assurances of his desire to "break down the barriers between the American and Soviet peoples" and "eliminate political distrust" between states, the start of a large-scale program to "modernize" (to the tune of more than a billion dollars) one of the main instruments of psychological warfare against the socialist countries -- the Voice of America -- was announced in Washington. A major retooling is planned for this factory of disinformation and ideological sabotage against the sociopolitical system of other countries, as well as the recruitment of former Nazis, traitors to the motherland, and other anti-Sovietists to the radio station's staff. What kind of an "elimination of political distrust" is that?

"We acknowledge," Reagan stated in his speech, "that there is no reasonable alternative to talks on arms control and other problems" between the United States and the USSR. But the very next day M. Armacost, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state, categorically rejected the possibility of withdrawing American nuclear missiles from Europe. Yet Washington knows well that the Soviet Union will not come to the conference table with the American first-strike Euromissiles trained on it.

Another high-ranking American figure, General Rogers, NATO Supreme Allied Commander Europe, also "contradicts" the presidential assurances. Judging from his recent statement, the NATO and Washington leadership has no intention of actually banning, say, chemical weapons. On the contrary, the good general blurted out, the question of producing new types of these weapons of mass destruction is being transferred to the practical plane.

As for Washington's "readiness" to respond positively to the USSR's proposals to prevent the militarization of space, here, too, actions speak louder than words. As recently as 26 September it became known that in the draft U.S. military budget for 1985, which has virtually been approved by Congress, $1.6 billion is earmarked for work on creating a giant antimissile system with space-based elements.

In his speech, the American President described the "problem of regional conflicts" as being of "critical importance." He claimed that the United States is "actively involved" in settling them by means of "peaceful diplomacy."

But can the new concentration of American warships off Lebanon's shores really be peaceful diplomacy, rather than evidence of the continuation of Washington's aggressive course in the Near East? It is obviously no coincidence that this week the U.S. State Department requested $372 million from Congress to erect barriers around the U.S. embassies in Lebanon and other "regions where the threat of an attack on them is great." The champions of "gunboat diplomacy" always feel uncomfortable on other people's territory.

Alarming reports are also currently arriving from another of the world's "hot spots," which is what Central America has now become thanks to the Washington hegemonists. At midday on 23 September, an armed group of CIA mercenaries, having penetrated Nicaraguan territory, ambushed a bus carrying civilians. The bandits coldbloodedly shot 8 people to death and wounded 19. This latest vile crime, a Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry note to the U.S. State Departments says, is the consequence of the U.S. Administration's interventionist policy.

Let us turn to the African Continent. In a report submitted to the 39th UN General Assembly session the other day, the UN Committee on Decolonization accused the United States, along with other Western countries, of direct complicity in the implementation of South Africa's aggressive policy, plundering Namibia's natural resources, and exploiting its population.

Pooling Efforts

The sinister picture of Washington's "regional activity" would be incomplete without mentioning the imperialist intrigues in Southwest and Southeast Asia and the Far East.

The spirit of militarism and aggressive designs prevailed at the meeting which took place at the beginning of the week between U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger and Japan Defense Agency chief Y. Kurihara, who had made the trip across the ocean. The Pentagon chief demanded outright from Tokyo a rapid buildup in its military might. He insisted, KYODO reported, that Japan step up "its capability for prolonged military operations."

The U.S. Administration also showed itself as a "peacemaker" with a big nuclear stick to the New Zealand public this week. In reply to the decision of that country's new Labor government to ban American ships carrying nuclear weapons from calling at New Zealand ports or entering its territorial waters, abuse and undisguised threats of economic and political sanctions came from Washington. But the crude pressure and blackmail did not have the desired results. The New Zealand Government reaffirmed its decision.

The United States is making massive weapons deliveries to Pakistan, which has now become a base for imperialist aggression not only against Afghanistan, but against other countries in the region, India in particular. With the active help of the U.S. CIA, a network of subversive centers for training terrorists, who are then sent into Indian territory, has been set up in Pakistan. Various U.S. diplomatic missions operating in India itself are nests of espionage and subversive activity. This is indicated by irrefutable facts which have emerged in the course of the trial now taking place in the Delhi city court of persons recruited by the CIA to collect espionage data.

Those are just some of the facts and events of recent days. It would be possible to add an endless list of provocations and subversive acts being carried out by Washington and its henchmen in relation to the independent states of Indochina: Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. One could also add the stubborn U.S. sabotaging of the implementation of the UN declaration on proclaiming the Indian Ocean a zone of peace and the convening of an international conference to that end in Colombo in the 1st half of 1985.

All this is prompting the region's peace-loving states to pool their efforts in the anti-imperialist struggle and to strengthen cooperation for the sake of peace. The official visit by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, to India, which ended last week, was an important part of these efforts.

In the course of the talks and meetings held in the Indian capital, mutual understanding was reached on many international problems and it was noted that Vietnam and India hold identical positions on the main issues of preserving peace and preventing war and that Indian-Vietnamese friendship is becoming particularly significant in the face of Washington's militarist course. The situation demands, Le Duan stated in Delhi, that the socialist countries, the nonaligned states, and all progressive forces in Asia coordinate their efforts to thwart the sinister designs of imperialism and international reaction.

The results of the visit show that the trend toward peace and good-neighborliness is successfully forging a path for itself in this unquiet region of the world. Many states, including our own country, attentively watched the progress of the Vietnamese-Indian talks and welcomed their constructive results. This is evidence of the growing prestige of Vietnam and India in the international arena.

The work of the fifth Soviet conference of solidarity with the peoples of Asia and Africa in Tbilisi 27-29 September, in which representatives of more than 70 countries took part, follows the trend for the stepping up of antimilitarist, anti-imperialist efforts on an international scale.

The past week's events show that only a unified, strengthening, broad front of peace-loving forces and peoples is capable of stopping the nuclear hand that the imperialist hawks have raised over human civilization. An insuperable barrier must be erected in the path of war. This is the aim of the tireless efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

VOSS CASTIGATES U.S. POLICY AT GENEVA CONFERENCE

PM040954 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In Favor of Renewing Dialogue"]

[Text] Geneva, 29 Sep -- The participants in the 72d Interparliamentary Union Conference, which is being held here, have begun discussing the world political, economic, and social situation.

Speaking during the general discussion, Soviet delegation head A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, drew attention to the sharply worsened international situation. The reckless, bellicose policy of the aggressive and militarist forces of imperialism, the accelerating pace of the arms race, and the unprecedented U.S. buildup of its nuclear arsenal are causing serious alarm and concern to all people who hold the fate of the world dear, he said. The adventurist U.S. course of seeking to establish world domination over the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries is being countered by the Soviet Union's peace-loving course.

The Soviet representative pointed out a number of important and specific initiatives recently made by the Soviet Union, initiatives aimed at preventing nuclear war, normalizing the international situation, and renewing dialogue and active cooperation with all states.

Regarding the problems of the Near East, Central America, and other problems raised during discussion, the Soviet delegation head discussed the Soviet Union's constructive stance, a stance which resolutely opposes all aggression and is in favor of ensuring the peoples' rights to security and independent existence and the peaceful political solution of these problems on a just basis.

As the CEMA economic summit declaration in Moscow this June emphasized, the speaker said, "It is important to consolidate and augment everything positive that was achieved in international relations during the seventies and to seek to strengthen mutual trust and develop equitable cooperation among states, irrespective of their social system. The constructive efforts of all states in both the political and economic sphere are essential in order to bring this about."

SPECIALISTS LAUD SATELLITE RESCUE SYSTEM

French Program Director

LD041025 Moscow TASS in English 2023 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Leningrad October 3 TASS -- "The example of cooperation within the framework of the international satellite rescue system "COSPAS-SARSAT" is conclusive evidence of the benefit joint research efforts of the Soviet Union and its Western partners into most advanced technologies carry for the whole of mankind", Daniel Levesque, director of the French national program "SARSAT", told a TASS correspondent. He leads the French delegation at a session of the coordinating group of this "space community", which is currently held in Leningrad. Attending the session along with representatives of the founding member countries -- Canada, the USSR, the United States and France -- are delegations from Bulgaria, Britain, Norway and Finland.

The Leningrad session sums up the results of the two-year experimental exploitation of the "COSPAS-SARSAT" system and discusses further directions in its practical utilization. More than 100 search-and-rescue operations were carried out during the experimental operation of the "COSPAS-SARSAT" system and the number of people saved with its aid is close to 300.

Daniel Levesque said that France manufactured three sets of satellite equipment for determining the coordinates of ships and aircraft in distress within the framework of its participation in the programme. Another three sets of this equipment will be produced shortly.

Daniel Levesque and his colleagues pin great hopes for the technical upgrading of the system on the development of a new type of distress radiobeacons operating at a frequency of 406 megahertz.

Such radiobeacons will make it possible to detect them from space with pinpoint accuracy. The French specialist said that in his country new radiobeacons will be installed on ships and aircraft on a mass scale starting with the middle of next year.

"We in France could see for ourselves the efficiency of the operation of the space rescue service", Daniel Levesque stressed. "Thus, the signals received by the national centre in Toulouse enabled us to save several pilots and seamen. Among them were citizens of France, Portugal, Austria, Switzerland and other countries."

Norwegian Specialist

LD041532 Moscow TASS in English 1323 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Leningrad October 4 TASS -- "The rescue of six Norwegian seamen from the ship which sunk in the Greenland Sea this year is the best argument in favour of the internationalist 'COSPAS-SARSAT' system", believes Bjern Landmark from Norway. Owing to a signal of the emergency radio buoy, which was received by the Soviet "Cosmos" sputnik and transmitted to the coastal rescue service, the whole crew of the ship were rescued. Bjern Landmark leads Norway's delegation to the seventh meeting of the International "COSPAS-SARSAT" Coordination Group, which met in Leningrad to discuss prospects of the use of artifical earth satellites to render assistance to the people in distress on the sea and on land.

Norway, along with Britain, Bulgaria and Finland, recently joined as an explorer country the "COSPAS-SARSAT" programme founded five years ago by the USSR, the USA, Canada and France.

Talking to a TASS correspondent, the Norwegian specialist noted his country's interest in the development of the programme. "Most of our ships", said Bjern Landmark, "have already been equipped with emergency radio buoys, the signals of which can be received in outer space. The efficiency of the rescue operations is guaranteed by the setting up in Troms of a station to receive signals of the 'COSPAS-SARSAT' project sputniks.

"Formation of the global space rescue service is a historical act of humanism", said the head of the Norwegian delegation.

BRIEFS

GROMYKO UN SPEECH PUBLISHED -- A booklet containing the text of a speech by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs, has been published. The speech was delivered at the 39th session of the UN General Assembly on 27 September. The booklet also contains letters from the USSR minister of foreign affairs to the UN secretary general, with the Soviet Union's peace proposals. The booklet is published by Politizdat. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 4 Oct 84 LD]

PRESS CONFERENCE ASSESSES GROMYKO TALKS IN U.S.

LD041932 Moscow TASS in English 1902 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS — A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists, held at the press centre of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, dealt with major problems discussed at today's meeting of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee. Spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry Vladimir Lomeyko said that the Political Bureau heard and approved a report by member of the Political Bureau, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Affairs Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko on the Soviet delegation's activity at the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly. It was noted at the meeting that Andrey Gromyko carried out great work in the course of meetings with foreign statesmen during his stay in the United States in connection with the session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Conversations with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and other American representatives displayed the Soviet Union's readiness for a serious, business-like dialogue with the American side.

Lomeyko said further that the new Soviet initiatives on the use of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes, for the benefit of mankind and on inadmissibility of the policy of state terrorism and any actions by states aimed at undermining the socio-political systems in other sovereign states have evoked broad response of the world public.

The acceptance of these proposals and their implementation would mean that a real, concrete contribution would be made to preventing the further heightening of international tension and to improving the world situation.

A correspondent of the West German newspaper HANDELSBLATT asked whether any advancement has been made towards talks on disarmament, specifically in the sphere of space weapons. Lomeyko answered: Andrey Gromyko's conversations with President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz focused on a broad range of issues which determine the development of the international situation and solution of disarmament problems, above all prevention of space militarisation. In word only, the American Administration on several occasions expressed concern over the arms race in outer space. However, as repeatedly stressed by the Soviet side, the point at issue is not words, but concrete deeds. Regrettably, we could not make a conclusion about practical, positive changes in the position of the American Administration, about its concrete intentions to start talks with a view to reaching an accord.

Asked by correspondents of the PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER (USA) and several other Western publications how Andrey Gromyko's meetings in the United States are assessed in the Soviet Union, the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman answered: The very fact of meetings and exchanges of views between Andrey Gromyko and American leaders is important and useful. The meetings and conversations provided an opportunity for exchanging views on a broad range of issues, for setting forth one's position and hearing the opinion of the other. But, one has to state that the exchange of views on Soviet-American relations and the state of world affairs did not reveal signs that would attest to the real intentions of the United States to adjust its policy course towards realism and peacefulness.

The Soviet Union repeatedly stressed its readiness for serious and honest talks. This was done by Andrey Gromyko during his meetings and conversations with Ronald Reagan and George Shultz. The USSR is interested in improving relations with the United States on the basis of equality, mutual respect and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other.

The Soviet Union is convinced that normalization of Soviet-American relations would benefit the peoples of both countries, would have a favourable effect on the situation in the world on the whole. If the United States displays readiness to act in this direction, the USSR will respond favourably to that.

MILITARY PAPER VIEWS U.S. ABM PROJECTS

PM041131 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Sep 84 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel S. Sergeyev: "Washington's Space Plans; At U.S. Taxpayers' Expense; Gambling on Laser Weapons; Illusions and Reality"]

[Text] The present U.S. Administration's term of office has been marked by dangerous "initiatives" in the use of space. The thinking behind these "initiatives" is the White House's intention to extend the arms race to the "sixth ocean" and violate the treaty between the USSR and the United States on limiting ABM systems. To be more exact, the President is militating for the creation of space-based strike means, including antisatellite weapons, and for an intensification of the military threat to earth from space. All this is being presented as a desire to ensure the defense of the United States and its allies from a retaliatory (let us focus on that word!) nuclear missile strike.

At the start of 1984, R. Reagan signed Directive 119 in accordance with which work was begun under direct Pentagon control on the so-called "strategic defense" program. Much scientific research and experimental developments of future means of destruction, early warning, target designation and guidance, and tactical control installations have been united within the framework of this program under the leadership of Lieutenant General Abrahamson, former deputy director of NASA and leader of the Shuttle program, in the interests of creating an ABM system.

According to news agency reports the accord reached in Congress gives the administration a free hand in a new and particularly dangerous sphere of the arms race: The Pentagon will be permitted to carry out two tests of antisatellite weapons against targets in space.

What are the transatlantic advocates of space adventures gambling on? They are gambling that they will be able to inflict a first strike on land and sea targets but be themselves covered by an ABM shield. And in order to justify the enormous expenditure on implementing this perfidious scheme, a smokescreen is being created about the notorious USSR military threat. According to foreign specialist assessment, the development, production, and deployment in space of this entire system will cost U.S. taxpayers the astronomical sum of $500-2,000 billion.

As follows from foreign press reports, the White House and Pentagon are planning to create a stepped [eshelonirovannaya] ABM system based on traditional and fundamentally new -- laser, particle beam, and radio beam -- weapons. It is planned to create four echelons of defense, each of which will resolve its own tasks: hitting newly launched ballistic missiles in the powered flight phase; intercepting the separated combat stages of the missiles in the warhead separation phase; intercepting the warheads in the free-flight phase; and hitting them after reentry. The Pentagon theorists have calculated that if no more than 10 percent of the potential targets get past each stage, the system will be 99.99 percent efficient.

The first echelon, the journal AVIATION WEEK and SPACE TECHNOLOGY notes, is of key importance in the system. Every missile equipped with a MIRVed warhead that is destroyed here means an almost tenfold reduction in the number of targets at the following stages. The strike, according to the Pentagon's scheme, will be based on the existence of space-based laser weapons. What is the advantage of this type of weapon over others?

Judging by U.S. Administration revelations and the conclusions of foreign observers, the idea is as follows: Laser energy, radiating in space at the speed of light, is not subject to the attenuating influence of the atmosphere. Therefore, given sufficiently large optical systems (of more than 10 meters in diameter) with deformable active mirrors, minimum beam dispersion can be achieved and, consequently, high radiation intensity as well. It is thought possible to obtain beams with a dispersion of less than one microradian. Under these conditions a 3-kopek piece, for instance, would be visible at a distance of 20 km.

Laser weapons have been under development in the United States for quite some time now. Demonstration tests of various installations began back at the start of the seventies. Attempts were made in 1983 using a 400-kilowatt gas dynamic [gazodinamicheskiy] laser on board an NKC-135 laboratory aircraft to hit Sidewinder missiles and unpiloted drones in flight. Multipurpose tests of a 2.2-megawatt laser have been held at the White Sands, New Mexico, missile test range.

The U.S. press is unstinting in trumpeting the laser weapons intended for space. However, observers are asking the question: Is the experience that has been amassed sufficient for waging "star wars"? Most foreign scientists reply in the negative, assuming that the Pentagon strategists are under the spell of illusory calculations and that "their wishes outstrip the capacity of the technology." In response, the U.S. military department demands new appropriations, and the White House is generously financing the "space programs."

The main work on space laser weapons in the United States is being carried out within the framework of three projects united in a so-called "Triad." They are being developed by the long-term scientific research administration [Upravleniye perspektivnykh nauchnykh issledovaniy].

One of the main directions of the Triad complex is the development of a 5-10-megawatt continuous-wave hydrofluoric chemical laser. Testing is planned for the 2d half of the eighties. Development of the technology for creating large-dimensions deformable mirrors occupies an important place. The task of conducting simulation chamber tests of a 4-meter mirror in 1987 has been set. The third component of the Triad, foreign observers are noting, has a multipurpose thrust and is linked with the creation of a precision laser beam guidance device. It is planned to conduct the tests on board a Shuttle-type spaceship. It is expected that by the end of the eighties the technical solutions worked out on the Triad program will make it possible to embark on the creation of a demonstration space laser weapon installation.

In trumpeting all these schemes, (U. Fernis), one of the highest Pentagon officials, is disseminating the obsession that the creation of new and expensive types of armaments will "drain" the Russians and "make them give in." However, this type of "math" does not arouse the confidence of Americans themselves. Even greater doubts arise when the military-political aspect of the problem is discussed.

Not so long ago the influential U.S. scientific organization, the League of Concerned Scientists, published "Research on the Consequences of the Militarization of Space."

Among the authors of the work were major scientists -- H. Bethe, W. Panofsky, H. York, (J.) Stone, (J. Vizer), others -- who had taken part in the Manhattan Project for creating an atom bomb and in the development of space programs, strategic systems, and so forth. This is their conclusion:

"Our analysis eloquently attests to the impossibility of achieving a comprehensive ABM defense. At a time when its proclaimed advantages are hypothetical and unattainable, the dangers of this idea are real and unforeseeable. The danger of the emergence of crisis situations is growing and the possibility of limiting the damage is diminishing. In the final analysis the violation of the ABM Treaty, the start of a new spiral in the arms race, and its extension into space will entail a complete halt to the strategic arms limitation process."

So why does the U.S. President need a "star wars" program? The fact is that the U.S. military-industrial complex, which hungers for astronomical profits, is behind the program. But there is another thrust here too. With the help of propaganda about the "star wars" ideas the President and his entourage are attempting to justify the militarization of space and mislead the public, which favor an arms race freeze.

And even if the implementation of certain of the ideas currently being examined in the United States turns out to be technically feasible, at least in antisatellite systems or in limited ABM systems, then in strategic terms -- as the League of Concerned Scientists report rightly notes -- Reagan's ideas are doomed to failure. "The problems that faced the United States previously in implementing grandiose projects such as the Manhattan Project or the Apollo moon landings should not be compared to the problems that arise in developing a promising ABM system." It is necessary, the U.S. scientists note, to "take into account the qualitative difference between problems determined by knowledge of natural laws and problems conditioned by the retaliatory actions of an opposing side, much less such a technically strong opponent as the USSR."

Espousal of the policy of strength is depriving certain people in the White House of a sense of reality; therefore they cannot see how radically the world has changed or understand the impossibility of their calculations of achieving military superiority. The USSR has repeatedly proved that its existing economic, scientific, and technical potential makes it possible to respond adequately within the shortest time scale to any threat to its security. We are not supporters of an arms race in space. The only possible way of ensuring the security of all the earth's peoples is to negotiate a complete ban on the militarization of space. In his replies to questions from PRAVDA, K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, precisely formulated our position: "...rule out the possibility of the arms race spreading to space and completely renouncing strike space means, including antisatellite weapons. In other words, ensuring that there is no military threat to earth from space and to space from earth and from space itself."

U.S. PLANNING UNDERGROUND MISSILE BASE

LD050853 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] The United States Air Force is planning to build an underground missile base which could be used to stage attacks after a nuclear war, THE NEW YORK TIMES reported on Wednesday. Our observer Vladyslav Kozyakov discusses the plan in his weekly comment:

Such is the so-called new beginning in Soviet-American relations the Republican administration has recently declared in the United Nations. Its new beginning actually means new types of weapons and military bases. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the Air Force made the proposal to Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger in July following a 2-year study. The cost of constructing the base, which would be built in the 1990's, has been estimated at up to $50 billion. The Air Force spent $10 million studying the plan in fiscal 1984 and might spend the same amount in the current fiscal year, the report said. The base would resemble a 400-mile subway system some 3,000 feet underground. It would house a secure reserve force of intercontinental ballistic missiles which could be used to carry out attacks 2 or 3 days after a nuclear exchange.

The question arises, however, what would happen to the United States, and the world as a whole, 2 or 3 days after a nuclear exchange? What would happen to the vast majority of the population in America and elsewhere? What would happen to the earth's atmosphere, water, and climate 2 or 3 days after a nuclear exchange? According to research made in both the Soviet Union and the United States, even a so-called limited nuclear war would bring a catastrophe for the whole of mankind. The use of a relatively small amount of the exisitng 50,000 nuclear warheads, the use of several hundreds of nuclear weapons would result in changing the climate throughout the world. A nuclear winter would come, and the life itself would be impossible.

So, the United States Air Force plan to build a $50-billion underground nuclear missile base provides for no reasonable answer to the existing realities. Moreover, the plan is part and parcel of the extremely dangerous policy of boosting the nuclear arms race pursued by the United States. No wonder that Washington keeps rejecting all Soviet proposals aimed at curbing the arms race and preventing a nuclear war. The present Republican administration is not prepared to pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons as the Soviet Union did. The administration is not prepared to come to terms on a mutual nuclear weapons freeze proposed by the Soviet Union. It is not prepared to support Soviet proposals on the prevention of the militarization of outer space and on the reduction of nuclear weapons on the basis of equality and equal security.

Instead of seeking mutually acceptable agreements to avoid a nuclear catastrophe, Washington concentrates on further increasing a military buildup in the United States, in Europe, and in other regions. This is not a new beginning in Soviet-American relations the administration claims to pursue. This is an old approach, which is both unrealistic and dangerous. The United States Air Force plan to build an underground nuclear missile base is another indication that the American policy with regard to nuclear weapons remains unchanged. It is aimed at achieving a military supremacy and therefore it threatens humanity, including the American people themselves.

U.S. PLANS 'SUPER FORTIFIED' SILOS FOR MX

LD041232 Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Washington October 4 TASS -- With reference to sources of the U.S. Administration, the newspaper WASHINGTON POST writes that the Pentagon pays growing attention to construction of super fortified launch silos for inter-continental MX ballistic missiles to keep them intact in conditions of a nuclear conflict. The possibility of constructing such silos out of concrete and steel is now being studied. With their planned strength to be approximately 25-50 times higher than that of the existing ones. [sentence as received] The U.S. Air Force plans to spend almost 220 million dollars in the current fiscal year for the work in this direction. Tests of "super fortified" mines are planned to be held not later than in 1985.

About 60 million dollars are allocated for exploration with a view of designing well-protected mobil transporters for "Midgetman" strategic missiles, equipped with one nuclear warhead. Political news analysts draw in this connection attention to the fact that the Pentagon thus prepares first-strike means for a nuclear war.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA DISCUSSES 'ROGERS DOCTRINE'

PM211200 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Sep 84 First Edition p 3

[B. Vladimirov article: "Death Zones"]

[Text] There was a powerful explosion, resulting in a ditch 70 meters long and up to 12 meters wide. No, this had nothing to do with construction work; U.S. troops were testing a new antitank weapon on West German territory. The essence of this Pentagon "novelty" is as follows: Lay a pipeline filled with liquid explosive along the FRG's border with the GDR. As soon as the "Reds" begin to advance, the "dynamite belt" is detonated, and the enemy will be stopped... In this way attempts are made to whip up war hysteria to the limit and to simultaneously get West German citizens used to the idea of literally living on top of a powder keg.

This is how the notorious "Rogers doctrine" is implemented in practice. It claims to be a plan for the defense of West Europe against the "Soviet threat." West Europeans have been told about this threat for decades, and meanwhile the danger emanates from the West. It is sufficient to carefully analyze the selfsame "Rogers doctrine" to see this for oneself. U.S. General Rogers, NATO Supreme allied commander, Europe, defines his plan's objectives as follows: "U.S. troops are there (that is West Europe -- B.V.) by no means out of sympathy for the Europeans: rather, they are there to defend vital U.S. interests.

On the whole, there is no point in the West Europeans deceiving themselves. Europe is only a bastion, shielding the United States. The Pentagon has sited approximately 8,000 units of nuclear munitions [boyepripasy] and more than 3,000 delivery vehicles in the Old World. Now this vast arsenal is being reinforced with Pershing II and cruise missiles -- first-strike weapons -- intended for a surprise attack on Warsaw Pact countries. The underlying idea is: retaliatory action by the USSR and its allies will affect Europe and leave the United States intact.

Reports about a U.S. "integral comprehensive operational plan for nuclear attack" have caused great alarm in the Old World. According to this document, strikes against 40,000 targets are envisaged! Moreover, not only against the territory of the USSR and the socialist countries, but also against the territory of the U.S. allies and neutral states in West Europe.

We have mentioned the "dynamite belt." But much worse is to come. In the quiet of the Pentagon, much more cannibalistic plans are brewing. Reports about the U.S. military's intention to create, in the event of war, a "death zone" in Europe have been glimpsed in the Western press. It is to be created by scattering radiological substances with the help of cruise missiles sited in the Old World. These substances include, among others, nuclear reactor waste. Radiological substances, compared with the radioactive fallout that occurs as a result of an ordinary nuclear explosion, are more persistent.

Pershing-II missiles with their high accuracy are also to be used in creating the "death zone." Part of them will be specifically targeted on nuclear power stations. According to scientists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a nuclear explosion in just one reactor or radioactive waste dump would have catastrophic consequences. A huge radioactive dust cloud would be dispersed by wind over hundreds of kilometers, affecting vast territories.

It is possible to visualize what would happen to West Europe, where there are over 100 nuclear power installations, should the Pentagon implement its "death zone" program.

CHARGES AGAINST DONOVAN 'NOT WITHOUT FOUNDATION'

LD031455 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Excerpts] U.S. Labor Secretary Raymond Donovan has been indicted on criminal charges of grand larceny and falsifying business records by a [word indistinct] grand jury. On Monday, Mr Donovan said he would take an immediate leave of absence from his government job so that the indictment would not reflect negatively on the President. Mr Donovan stressed that the charges against him were not worth the paper they were written on. However, he conceded he had not read them.

Donovan's line of defense, or rather the first reaction to the charges, was that the timing of the action against him is partisan, outrageous, and disgusting. Being a Democrat, the (?Bronx) district attorney is supposed to be playing into the hands of the Democratic Party, seeking to undermine the incumbent's reelection chances. But even if this were true, there is nothing outrageous or disgusting about such practice by American standards. An election year is a time of reckoning, a period of extensive mud-slinging. Thus, for instance, Ronald Reagan himself had to apologize for his recent remarks that the Democratic Party was responsible for destroying the CIA.

However, the charges against Mr Donovan are not without some foundation. His financial dealings were investigated 2 years ago. At that time, a special federal prosecutor concluded that there was insufficient evidence to prosecute him. Insufficient evidence does not mean there was no evidence at all.

What is it: a ridiculous situation, or a sad commentary on a nation's laws that appear to be so easy to twist?

U.S. SENATE APPROVES CONTINUED ANTI-SANDINIST AID

LD041238 Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Washington October 4 TASS -- The Senate of the U.S. Congress has voted for continuing U.S. aid through CIA channels to armed bands of counter-revolutionaries, fighting to topple the Government of Nicaragua.

THE WASHINGTON POST reports that the upper chamber of the Congress endorsed the recommendation of the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate on the allocation of 28 million dollars to Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries in the duration of the current fiscal year. In doing so, the Senate voted for the course of the Reagan administration which pursues the policy of state terrorism toward Nicaragua, by assembling counter-revolutionary armed formations, supervising their operation and interfering, through the CIA, in the internal affairs of that country.

USSR, U.S. POLICIES TOWARD CHINA CONTRASTED

OW041239 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Dear Chinese listeners, all staff members of Moscow Radio's Mandarin editorial department extend friendly regards and warm greetings to you on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. Here, we would like to point out once again that, guided by its principled line in the field of Sino-Soviet relations, our country invariably advocates their normalization, which would help enhance socialism's role in international affairs and would be welcomed with satisfaction by the world's peoples. In their congratulatory message to PRC president Li Xiannian, Chairman Peng Zhen of the Chinese NPC Standing Committee, and Premier Zhao Ziyang of the PRC State Council, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers emphatically pointed out this idea.

Please listen to a commentary by station observer Mulatov: "Two Different Kinds of Understandings of China's International Role."

It is predetermined by history that the Soviet and Chinese people are neighbors. All the people of our two great countries, which share a very long boundary, desire to be harmonious neighbors. The principle of good-neighborliness is one of the unalterable bases for the CPSU's and the Soviet state's policy toward China.

Another important feature of the Soviet policy toward China is determined by the coincidence of the Soviet and Chinese people's fundamental interests. In its 1 October article on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, PRAVDA said: In the present complex international situation, which has been seriously worsened through the fault of imperialism, the PRC's mutual relations with the Soviet Union not only touch the vital interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples, but also influence the situation in the world as a whole and fundamentally affect the arrangement of class forces on a global scale. PRAVDA emphatically pointed out: The normalization of Sino-Soviet relations would undoubtedly have a favorable effect on stabilizing the situation not only in Asia but throughout the world as well.

As you understand, Sino-Soviet cooperation and the international role played by China cannot be separated from the Marxist-Leninist class analysis of the balance of forces in the historic confrontation between socialism and capitalism. This struggle now has become especially acute over the most important issue of war and peace. The more united the socialist countries are, the more effective their cooperation will become, the stronger the peace forces will grow, and the greater the possibility of preventing the U.S. imperialists' war threat to the people of various countries. It is on the basis of this truth that the Soviet people have an understanding of China's prestige and international role. As the Soviet leader, Comrade Chernenko, pointed out, the improvement of Sino-Soviet relations and the PRC's participation in the struggle by various countries' people to prevent war will undoubtedly help enhance socialism's role in international affairs and strengthen the position of the peace forces.

As to how the U.S. ruling clique envisages China's international role, it should not be something incomprehensible or unexpected to you. Even Washington freely confesses that it attempts to use China as a counterweight to the Soviet Union in the Asia-Pacific region. This accords completely with the interests of the United States' global anticommunist strategy. This can also be seen from the section of the Republican Party's recent platform on foreign policy. One of the bases for the U.S. ruling clique's China policy is to bring destabilizing and disputing factors into China's relations with various socialist countries, first of all with the Soviet Union. Proceeding from the interests of the monopoly capitalist class that is in power in the United States, the U.S. ruling clique is taking corresponding measures.

The difference between the Soviet Union's principles and orientation for its China policy and those of the United States is clear-cut. The Soviet policy of good-neighborliness and mutual cooperation gives first consideration to the interests of peace and socialism and the ideals of the Chinese revolution, whereas the American policy of setting China against the Soviet Union and forming a partnership with China on an anti-Soviet basis is one of the Washington authorities' strategic lines for their anticommunist crusade.

In the past 35 years since the founding of the PRC, the U.S. ruling clique has tried various anti-China measures. It clung to its not-recognize-the-PRC policy for more than 20 years. In this period, its various two-China schemes have served the imperialistic interests of the United States. The U.S. Government is still pursuing a two-China policy.

Recently, the Washington authorities have been particularly keen to drag China into the orbit of their global anti-Soviet strategy. For example, President Reagan clearly indicated this during his visit to China this year. At that time, he unashamedly advertised the advantages of orienting oneself to the West and the so-called affluent capitalist society.

American strategists' intentions are to shake the foundations of China's socialism and lure China into the system of American special interests in Asia. This is naturally not in the interests of the Chinese people.

IMPORTANCE OF UPCOMING USSR-JAPAN PANEL STRESSED

PM041153 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS correspondent dispatch: "Japan-USSR: Public 'Round-Table'"]

[Text] Tokyo, 2 Oct -- The upcoming "round-table" conference of representatives of the Soviet and Japanese public, at which urgent problems of relations between the USSR and Japan will be examined, is of great significance, Kenjiro Kadoya, general secretary of the parliamentary Japanese-Soviet Friendship Association and deputy of the lower chamber of parliament, delcared.

The meeting is to be held in Moscow this month, and K. Kadoya said that holding it in the present complex situation is very opportune for deepening mutual understanding and developing Japanese-Soviet ties.

The publication in Japan of the book of selected speeches and articles by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and his address to Japanese readers were an important event in Japanese-Soviet relations, the general secretary of the parliamentary association emphasized. Successfully holding this meeting, whose participants will discuss the wide range of issues raised in K.U. Chernenko's book, will help to strengthen good-neighborliness between the two countries.

JAPAN'S MOVE TO CLOSER TIES WITH NATO ANALYZED

LD041457 Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS -- TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The present visit to a number of West European countries by the head of the Japanese military establishment Yuko Kurihara is a new step towards the Natoization of Japan. Tokyo is ever more actively entering the channel of NATO's military strategy. What actually is taking place is a gradual turning of Japan into a Far Eastern member of NATO.

During his meetings with the top military figures in West Germany and Belgium, as well as with the supreme commander of the Joint Armed Forces of NATO in Europe the American General Rogers and the NATO secretary general Lord Carrington the head of the Japanese National Defence Agency tried in every way to emphasise his country's role of a "full-fledged member of the Western alliance". The main theme of the talks that were conducted during these meetings was the expansion of ties between Tokyo and the NATO headquarters, this including exchange of military information, closer contacts along with the line of military establishments, staffs, etc.

As reported by the Japanese newspaper NIHON KEIZAI "the possibility of creating a network for collecting information on the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union" was discussed. The question prompts itself: Does not all this remind somehow of the notorious alliance of the axis powers which too was founded on an anti-Soviet basis?

Japan, as is known, is long connected by bonds of military alliance with the United States. Now, evidently, the aim is for Japan to become a military ally of the other NATO countries as well, even if unofficially. In any case during the meeting with Kurihara the NATO command specially stressed that the further strengthening of allied relations with the United States demands closer coordination by Japan and Western Europe of their actions in building up their military might.

At the conference of the leaders of the major capitalist states in Williamsburg last year Japan for the first time officially joined the "Big Seven" in the declaration on military and political matters. In particular, it fully supported Washington's course of deploying American first strike nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe. Since then contacts between Tokyo and NATO have noticeably expanded. Japanese representatives took part in sessions of the North Atlantic alliance in the capacity of observers. In turn, a delegation of the Atlantic assembly travelled to Tokyo to conduct talks. A special council has been set up under the Japanese parliament with the aim of promoting the military cooperation of Japan, the United States and Western Europe.

Japan's further drawing together with NATO is taking place under the aegis of Washington. It is Washington that comes out as the coordinator of ties between the North Atlantic bloc and the American-Japanese "security treaty". It is not by chance that Yuko Kurihara left on his present visit to West European countries directly from Washington, immediately after talks with the head of the Pentagon.

MONGOLIA'S BATMONH RECEIVES FEDORCHUK, DELEGATION

PM031353 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "At Invitation of Mongolian Government"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Sep -- J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, has received a delegation headed by Army General V.V. Fedorchuk, USSR minister of internal affairs, which is here at the invitation of the Mongolian Government.

The meeting was attended by Ts. Namsray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; B. Dejid, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Party Control Committee of the MPRP Central Committee; other officials, and also USSR Ambassador to Mongolia S.P. Pavlov.

DEAD PRIVATE'S HEROISM IN DRA EXTOLLED

PM041357 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Oct 84 Second Edition p 2

[Feature compiled by own correspondent Lieutenant Colonel A. Alyavyev under the rubric "According to the Laws of Courage:" "Soviet Character"]

[Text] [Letter from Sergeant Valentin Ivanovich Pankratov, Reserve, to the USSR Defense Ministry] "In April 1983, my son Aleksandr Pankratov was called up for active military service. On 19 June 1984, he died fulfilling his international duty on Afghan soil. I have no greater wish now than to serve out the remaining year for my son and to finish fulfilling his military duty to the motherland for him.

"I did my service in 1960-1963. I took the military oath on 20 November 1960. I graduated from the special motor transport mechanics' school in the army and have been driving motor vehicles for more than 20 years.

"I am a sergeant in the reserves but am ready to enter into service as a private in order to experience more fully the difficulties that my son endured and his combat comrades are enduring. I will be a disciplined and efficient soldier. I want to tell my son's contemporaries that we older people support them, that our cause is just, and we must stand our ground despite the heat and cold, and the malicious intrigues of enemies. We must prevent Mr Reagan from dragging a batch of missiles into Afghanistan too.

"I wrote about this to my son. I know that his comrades understand everything correctly, but a father's words do mean something.

"I prepared my son for service morally and physically. It goes without saying that, as his father, I feel his death very keenly. However, I am also proud of him. He died fulfilling the motherland's order.

"May my readiness to enter into service be a warning to the enemies that in our country, a son always continues the cause of a father, and the father the cause of the son."

In Saratov, there is a thoroughfare called Geophysics Street. From Block No 31 Aleksandr Pankratov departed on army service. He was seen off by his parents, neighbors in the block, acquaintances, and friends at the vocational and technical school where Sasha had mastered the trade of construction worker. They walked to the draft center; that is what the future soldier wanted. In the final parting moments before boarding the bus taking the draftees to the station, Aleksandr embraced his mother Tamara Semenovna and said softly so only she could hear: "Don't worry, Mom all will go well for me." He had other words for his father: "You are a soldier yourself, Pop, you understand all about it..."

Army service thrust Aleksandr Pankratov far away from the banks of the wide Volga. The change of climate and way of life did not trouble the young soldier. This is evident from his letters. In one of them he described how he, in the pink of health, was overtaken in a cross-country run by a rather puny old-timer. "Never mind, there are a lot more cross-country runs ahead," he ended cheerfully. Sometimes Private Pankratov did not resist phrases such as: "Today the platoon commander praised me for my drill practice." I was in the best five in firing practice." "The battalion commander himself thanked our team after the exercise."

Aleksandr graduated from the training subunit with an excellent rating. It fell to his lot to continue his service in Afghanistan.

GUARDS' Senior Lieutenant Nikolay Lityuk, company commander and holder of the Order of the Red Star, relates: "Five graduates of the training subunit arrived in our company at that time. They were all choice men, strong, hardy, and well-trained. Naturally they had to continue their training.

"I noticed immediately that Guards' Pvt Aleksandr Pankratov did not shirk the most complex and difficult work. If a comrade flagged under the burning sun on a march, Pankrativ would encourage him and transfer some of the comrade's equipment onto his own shoulders.

"In a mortar team, it is difficult for everybody. Aleksandr, again at his own wish, volunteered to carry the base plate, the heaviest part of the weapon, along the mountain paths."

Guards Junior Sergeant Yuriy Sorochan, section commander and holder of the Order of the Red Star relates: "One day the inhabitants of a village asked our sappers to clear mines from the road to the water source. As soon as the sappers started the mine clearing, shots rang out. Dushman snipers were firing from under cover. The fire of the DRA Armed Forces subunit covering the sappers did not suceed in routing them. Then mortarmen moved into position. After a few shots, the dushmans' rifles were silent.

"The assignment was fulfilled, and the way to the water was cleared. In the evening, back in the unit, we went into the shower and noticed Sasha Pankratov removing his jacket with difficult. His whole side was covered in dried blood. 'Why didn't you say anything about the injury?' I asked. 'It was just a scratch,' Aleksandr replied, 'and somebody had to carry the base plate.'"

Let us listen to Guards' Senior Lieutenant Alamdar Suleymanov, platoon commander and holder of the Order of the Red Star: "Pankratov was a physically strong and amazingly gentle person by nature. If you were to ask me what his main trait was, I would reply: the ability to value manly friendship and be loyal to it. He was always ready to shield his friends, Guards' Privates Konstantin Shendrikov and Igor Velichko, from the bullets. They treated him in the same way. Yet, they argued about the same thing: Whose home region was more beautiful and better? Pankratov adored his Volga region, while Shen Shendrikov believed nowhere could be better than Belorussia...

"All together they felt the same involvement in the affairs of the Afghan people, wished them a bright future, and were deeply affected by this people's adversities. Patriotism and internationalism were for Pankratov and his combat comrades not just political concepts, but the only possible way of life."

Guards' Junior Sergeant Yuriy Karev, mortar team commander, says: "We were going along a steep path above a canyon. The reconnaissance was being conducted by Guards' Sergeants Vladimir Lagodry, Dmitriy Koshelnik, and Alisher Dekhkanov. Guards' Pvt Aleksandr Pankratov was also with them.

"We came to a little bridge over the mountain river. They moved cautiously toward the opposite bank. The dushmans opened fire when the scouts were in the middle of the bridge. Nearby there were some boulders where it was possible to take cover, but how to reach them? Guards' Sgt Lagodyr began to groan. He was bleeding. Then Pankratov shouted: 'Get back, I'll cover you!' and he started to fire at the dushman ambush.

"The group managed to take up suitable positions to repulse the attack, and Sasha fired as long as he could. We counted 18 wounds on his body when we carried him from the field of battle.

"We found a notebook in Sasha' pocket. He wrote his favorite songs in it. One line for some reason remained unfinished. 'Drops of your warm blood blaze like sparks...'"

Thank you, Valentin Ivanovich, for having raised and educated such a serviceman as Aleksandr, thank you for having transmitted to your son that most precious character -- the Soviet character.

USSR PRESS SURVEYED ON SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

LD040546 Moscow World Service in English 1710 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The leaders of the Afghan counterrevolution laid great hopes on the past summer and the current autumn. Under their plans the summer and autumn months were to become the period of the greatest successes in the years of holy war for the defense of Islam, as they call it. However, their hopes did not come true. Here is what the Soviet press says in this connection.

First the daily KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: The plans of the counterrevolution were torpedoed. There are almost daily reports in the Afghan mass media about fresh successes of the army units, the people's militia, and the security service in fighting counterrevolutionary formations. The daily cities the following example. A large band of dushmans was wiped out in Khoja Ghar region of Takhar Province, among the numerous trophies captured in the fighting were missiles, mortars, and big caliber machineguns supplied by the United States and China. Obsolete rifles and other armaments were often among similar trophies only a year or two ago.

The weekly NEW TIMES: Today the dushmans are armed with modern firearms, chiefly with machineguns. The United States, a number of other Western countries and China are increasing their arms supplies to instructors supervise military training of the dushmans. The tactics used by the dushmans is being perfected.

Despite all this the counterrevolution is suffering one defeat after another. What is the reason for this? Here is what the monthly ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY thinks about it: The People's Army of the Republic has strengthened during the past few years; it has all the necessary equipment. It's no less important that it has accumulated an impressive combat experience. Speaking in an interview, the Afghan Defense Minister Muhammad Nabi 'Azimi has said that the Afghan soldiers are now using skill rather than numbers in the operations. The skill of the officers has considerably improved. However, the army would not have achieved such major successes in fighting the counterrevolution if it was not for the wide support of the population.

In this connection, the daily SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA cities the following example: A large and well-armed band of Ahmad Shah Massoud was recently wiped out in the Panjshir Valley. Self-defense units, along with army detachments, took part in the fighting for the defense position set up by the band. Apart from participating in such operations, the self-defense groups, which are created on a voluntary basis, stand on guard at enterprises and the cities' residential areas. There are also such groups in the countryside, the farmers, who are members, guard their homes and crops against the bandits.

The counterrevolutionaries do everything possible to incite hatred for people's power in ordinary Afghan citizens. The daily PRAVDA: All these efforts are in vain. The people of Afghanistan are becoming convinced from their own experience that life in the country is improving thanks to the reforms being carried out by the government.

The weekly ZA RUBEZHOM says that ordinary Afghans are becoming convinced that the people's government respects Islam. The authorities are taking care of the mosques and other religious institutions, allocating funds for their repairs and guaranteeing the Moslim clergy the freedom of their activities.

No wonder the support of the Afghans for the people's power is constantly growing. Young people readily join the army. The self-defense units are also swelling in numbers.

Meanwhile, the crisis in the midst of the counterrevolution is becoming more apparent. The weekly NEW TIMES: The dushmans are losing confidence in their strength; their activity is growing weaker. Today they are already afraid to act in the open and strike from behind the corner in the dead of night. Many dushmans come to the conclusion that they have made a grave error by following the road of fighting their own people. They break away from the counterrevolution and go over to the side of the government. It often happens that large units headed by their comanders take such a step, later many of them take part in fighting the counterrevolutionaries.

KASHMIRI SECESSIONISTS HOLD SEMINAR IN PAKISTAN

LD041452 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] New Delhi October 4 TASS -- Correspondent Leonid Kotov reporting:

News has been received here that a few days ago several Pakistani Muslim organisations held a "seminar" in Islamabad to discuss the provocative issue of granting "independence" to the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir. The seminar, the Indian news agency PTI reports, passed a resolution expressing support for the reactionary pro-Pakistani organizations which operate in that state, pressing for the secession of Jammu and Kashmir from India and advocating its accession to Pakistan. The Indian Government is seriously concerned over the fact that the provocative "seminar" was attended by members of several Indian Muslim organisations which spread calumnious information about the policy of India.

The Indian press reports that the holding of the "seminar" with the knowledge of the Pakistani military regime is fresh evidence of Islambad's interference in the internal affairs of India and its efforts to destabilise the situation in Jammu and Kashmir. To achieve this aim Pakistani special services trained more than 600 agents for terrorist operations in northern India at camps near Barakh, Punch, Shidimarg and other areas last year alone. According to the newspaper DECCAN HERALD, Indian security forces arrested a large group of Pakistani agents who were supplying weapons to the terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir State. Security forces seized large quanties of Pakistani manufactured weapons and the documents which irrefutably prove the existence of ties between Pakistani special services and separatist and reactionary organisations in India.

The investigation revealed, among other things, that special workshops had been set up in Multan, Darra and other cities in the Pakistani Northwestern Frontier Province to produce different small arms which are later delivered through clandestine channels to Jammu and Kashmir State.

The arms manufactured there are also sent to Afghan counter-revolutionaries who make raids on peaceful cities and settlements of Afghanistan from Pakistani territory. Special bases have been established in the area of Torkham near the Pakistani-Afghan border. It is to these bases that weapons and ammunition are delivered.

Local observers note in this connection that the hostile activities of Pakistani authorities with respect to India and Afghanistan are the main obstacle holding back the normalisation in the region and the establishment of genuine goodneighborly relations between the countries situated there.

U.S. TRUSTEESHIP OF MICRONESIA CRITICIZED

PM031037 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Vladimir Kudryavtsev "Political Observer's Opinion": "A Cry of Despair"]

[Excerpts] In the middle of August, Tomaki Juda, the leader of the community that formerly inhabited Bikini Atoll in the Pacific ocean, appealed to the International Court to order the United States to create conditions on the atoll enabling the 1,200 members of the community to return home. "We want," he wrote," to sail our boats in the lagoon once again, fish among the reefs, and be free people."

Although these words appear somewhat naive in the present tense international atmosphere, they are a cry of despair. It is a cry that comes not only from Bikini Atoll but from a great nubmer of islands, large and small, lost in the immense expanses of the Pacific Ocean that experience the imperialist yoke.

The history of long-suffering Bikini Atoll is not at all an exception. It is merely the most telling example of the fate of the small islands that have for decades been pawns in the imperialist powers' struggle to establish their domination in the Pacific Ocean. The fate of the numerous islands grouped under the name of Micronesia has been particularly onerous.

For a long time they were dominated by Spanish conquerers, who were replaced by Germany, which ceded power over the islands to Japan. Finally, after the end of World War II, the United States was granted trusteeship over the Micronesian islands by the United Nations and became the master of Micronesia.

In order to turn the system of international trusteeship, based on the humane motives of civilized states, into a means to pocket the trust territories, a whole gamut of procedures, ranging from a so-called "commonwealth" to "free association", has been created in the United States for their gradual annexation. A decision on the "free association" of the two components of Micronesia, the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands, with the United States has already been prepared. As we can see, this is strikingly at variance with the UN Charter, since the American policy of annexing trust territories does not help to prepare these territories for national independence, but, on the contrary, turns them into neocolonialist appendages of the American empire.

The danger stemming from such a flagrant breach of the UN Charter and the trust territories' status poses a threat not only to the fate of the inhabitants of the Pacific islands, but to all the countries of the Pacific basin and the entire world. This is because American imperialism's policy in this question is closely tied to the global plans of the U.S. ruling circles, who regard the Pacific islands as a kind of bridge to East Asia. The Pentagon's plans have assigned them the role of intermediate military bases and bridgeheads for siting missiles with nuclear warheads targeted on the countries of the western Pacific and East Asia.

At the same time, in its plans to create a "Pacific community," the United States also envisages the possibility of encircling the island territories, which would be like fish caught in a gigantic American net. It is no coincidence that Washington has been engaged in galvanizing the aggressive ANZUS bloc (the United States, Australia, and New Zealand) and has reacted nervously to the movement in New Zeland to lessen American pressure on it to a certain extent.

The question of realizing the ideas enshrined in the international trusteeship system is thus being transformed under present international conditions into not only a problem of the future of the Islands and their populations, but also of averting the danger of global war. As was indicated in a letter from the USSR's permanent UN representative to the UN secretary general on the question of the strategic Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia), the United Nations must urgently take all necessary measures to ensure that the United States fully meets its commitments stemming from the UN Charter and the trusteeship agreement and prevent the United States from realizing its attempts to present the world with the fait accompli of colonial enslavement of Micronesia.

The world public expects the final decision on this important problem from the 39th UN General Assembly session, which has opened in New York.

LAO PARTY DELEGATION TOURS SOVIET UNION

PM031057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan of interparty ties between the CPSU and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] a delegation of LPRP workers headed by (S. Khotphutkhon), deputy chief of the LPRP Central Committee Propaganda and Education Section, visited the Soviet Union from 20 September through 1 October. It familiarized itself with the CPSU's experience of ideological education and organizational work.

The Lao comrades made a trip to the Kazakh SSR, had meetings and talks at the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee and at Alma-Ata and Uralsk party gorkoms, and visited industrial and agricultural enterprises in the republic.

The delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work and Propaganda Departments.

SRV'S NGUYEN THANH BINH RECEIVES USSR DELEGATION

PM040855 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan of interparty ties between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by A.D. Budyka, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department, visited the SRV from 20 through 29 September. It familiarized itself with the CPV's experience of party work in the sphere of agriculture.

The delegation was received by Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the CPV Central Committee.

'FOREIGN CIRCLES' SEEN AIDING BURMESE INSURGENTS

BK021547 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] According to an AP report from Bangkok, illegal opium production in Burma has increased by 12 percent. The opium, according to the report, is produced from plantations in areas controlled by antigovernment rebels. Our station correspondent (Aleksandr Geodskiy) reports:

The problem of narcotics remains serious despite the Burmese Government's systematic effort to combat it. For instance, government troops seized 10 kg of heroin and 600 kg of other narcotics during their offensives in the eastern and northeastern regions last year. The seizures perhaps amounted to only a small portion of the actual production.

According to the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, 500 tons of opium are produced in Burma, 80 percent of which comes from the Golden Triangle. The American publication said that the opium eventually finds its way to the United States after evading border patrols and customs checkpoints. Raw opium is refined into morphine and heroin in camps located in densely forested, mountainous areas. Although the refining process reduces the drug in terms of quantity, the end products actually fetch prices that are many times higher than the price of opium.

The uphill taks of combating narcotics becomes even more difficult and complicated since the issue is closely linked to the problem of insurgency. Therefore, narcotics have political connotations. Insurgents grow opium and opium in turn serves them. Some questions are likely to be raised here, such as: Who are the insurgents in Burma? Why cannot their subversive work be stopped?

Insurgency took its roots in Burma during World War II and later diversified into many forms for sociopolitical reasons. There was once a clear distinction as to what the insurgency was about; it was directed at a capitalist-landlord government. However, even then, among those who took up arms there were some reactionary racist-oriented groups who clamored for separatism. These groups were supported by the intelligence agencies of foreign imperialist governments. As the Burmese press points out, these insurgents could not have survived this long without support from abroad. These groups have no reliable social standing and cannot take root within the masses. The Karen National Union, KNU; the Shan United Army, SUA; and the Kachin Independence Army, KIA are such groups. THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY once pointed out that the root cause behind the emergence of separatist rebel movements is the imperialists' divide-and-rule policy. The newspaper cited a Karen insurgent leader who surrendered as saying: We have placed the Karen cause in the hands of foreigners, and we have fought only for the colonialists' interest.

As the Karen insurgent leaders failed to get the support of the Karen people, they sought help from a neighboring country. They also extort money from Karen villages, charging protection fees for use of farmland and fishing rights. THE GUARDIAN of Rangoon reported that the insurgents collected a 19,000 kyat "tax" from (Ga Hta Malaing) village, 7,000 kyat from (Pai-ram), and 6,600 kyat from (Don Gon) village. For the peasants, these sums are indeed quite large. They were threatened with violence if they did not come up with the money. The insurgents carry out public executions if the tax is not paid.

In March, the insurgents burned down Kya-in Seikkyi village. The villagers lost 650 homes. The insurgents force youths at gunpoint to work for them. Youths are forced to fell trees, dig holes, and transport smuggled goods across the border. The insurgents smuggle out valuable timber, opium, ivory, jade, and other goods. With the cash earned, they buy modern weapons and foreign made goods to be distributed inside the country. This is why the black market is thriving in Burma.

Insurgent groups of various hues have frequently tried to unite themselves and to coordinate their subversive activities. Such alliances have never lasted long, and quarrels continue among the rebel factions. They suffer badly in clashes with government troops and are getting weaker.

According to official figures released for the year ending in March, 2,500 insurgents were killed, 640 taken prisoner, and 1,342 others surrendered. During classes that occurred within that period, the government captured 1,600 assorted weapons, including mortars and field guns.

Burmese newspapers frequently carry maps in which insurgent-active areas are colored black. Such black areas are gradually diminishing on Burmese maps. THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY pointed out that central Burma and Irrawaddy Delta areas have been completely rid of insurgents, and that rebels now hide out only in mountainous border areas.

It goes without saying that the funds spent in fighting the insurgents come out of the budget for development work. Moreover, some foreign circles try to fan the flames of insurgency which are showing signs of being extinguished. Perhaps they want to make the Burmese people weak and Burma's march along the path of economic development more difficult. They want to break Burma's unity by encouraging separatists to secede from the union.

It is not just through encouraging the insurgents that they intend to reach their objective; they also resort to even stranger tactics. For instance, the U.S. authorities are offering arms to Burma and proposing an exchange of intelligence data. In other words, while they try to increase the threat at the border, they try to corner Burma into cooperating militarily through an assistance program aimed at combating that threat.

Burma has yet to overcome many problems and obstacles. However, most importantly, Burma must rely on its own strength and be convinced that its cause is just.

CELEBRATION OF GDR'S 35th ANNIVERSARY BEGINS

Gorbachev, Ligachev at Meeting

LD042105 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting today of representatives of Moscow's working people was devoted to the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR. In the presidium were Comrades Gorbachev, Ligachev, representatives of party, administrative and public organizations, military leaders and a delegation of the German-Soviet Friendship Society. The speakers noted that the GDR is marking its anniversary as a politically stable and dynamically developing industrial state, an inviolable bastion of peace and socialism in central Europe. At the basis of the friendship between the two countries lie the purposeful policy and combat alliance of the CPSU and the SED and their cohesion in the struggle for socialism and communism.

GDR's Schuerer in PRAVDA

PM041000 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission: "Together to New Successes"]

[Text] Berlin -- Under the leadership of the SED, in the 35 years of its existence the GDR has become a firm component of the socialist community, an important factor in the correlation of class forces in the international arena. An understanding of the fact that friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and with its Communist Party and the Soviet people have been and remain the source and basis of the socialist GDR's development; that understanding has become deeply rooted in our people's consciousness.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, recently confirmed in an interview on several topical issues of the GDR's domestic and foreign policy: "35 years of the GDR also means 35 years of the closest friendship with the Soviet Union, our ally in good days and bad. This friendship is a vital matter for us, and in the 35 years elapsed since the GDR's foundation it has strengthened and become indestructible."

During the meeting of the general secretaries of our parties' Central Committees, K.U. Chernenko and Erich Honecker, in June 1984 it was emphasized that cooperation between the USSR and the GDR in various spheres of party, state, economic, and social life is playing an increasingly large role in implementing the plans adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress for communist and socialist building in both countries. This meeting lent powerful new impetus to the further development of economic relations. The accords that were reached are lending new scope to cooperation in the field of the economy, science, and technology. This goal is to consistently implement the transition of our countries' national economies to the track of intensification. To resolve this key task it is necessary to make broader use of the latest achievements of science and technology and to seek a considerable increase in labor productivity.

Our countries are making a considerable contribution to the implementation of the decisions of the CEMA states' economic summit conference and the implementation of the long-term coordinated program for the division of labor and production sharing between the GDR and the USSR.

These objectives are served by the activity of the intergovernmental commission for economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the GDR. On instructions from the party and state leadership of both countries it organizes and coordinates economic, scientific, and technical ties between our countries. As a result of the intergovernmental commission's work, today over 190 agreements have been signed and are being implemented that cover a broad spectrum of cooperation: in the fields of production specialization and sharing, the intensififcation and rationalisation of labor, the implementation of large-scale capital investments, and others.

Here special importance is attached to a consistent orientation toward the intensification of collaboration in the field of science and technology. The link with the USSR's enormous scientific potential enables us to constantly increase our own contribution to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

In conjunction with the USSR we are working on the introduction of progressive manufacturing processes connected with the use of microelectronics, nuclear power, microbiological processes, and highly effective chemical methods with whose aid fuller use is made of material resources, and the correlation between expenditure and results is improved; that is, high efficiency is achieved at the national economic level. Thanks to this, in the main avenues of the development of science and technology we are succeeding in achieving results which deprive the Western imperialist circles of the opportunity to dictate their terms to us or to place an embargo on deliveries, thus harming the socialist countries.

Close cooperation between our states in the field of microelectronics ensures the development and production of complex new integrated circuits, microprocessors, and special equipment and the development of special materials necessary for their production. The opportunity is thus created in the process of the division of labor and production sharing to introduce modern technology into leading sectors of the national economy such as, in particular, computer hardware, communications equipment, instrument building, control technology, robot equipment, domestic electronic equipment, and many others. It is these modern articles that form a constantly increasing proportion of reciprocal trade between the GDR and the USSR.

Deliveries of oil, natural gas, iron ore, rolled metal, nonferrous metals, timber, pulp, cotton, and other raw material products are vitally important for the GDR national economy's further dynamic development. We highly appreicate the fact that the Soviet Union, fulfilling its international duty, has been carrying out these vast deliveries since our republic was founded.

For its part, the GDR is making great efforts above all to discover and utilize its own energy and raw material resources. We are spending 78 percent of all our industrial capital investments on this. We see our contribution, in response to raw material deliveries from the USSR, as being to increasingly supply the Soviet Union with articles essential for the development of the material and technical base of its raw material and fuel and energy industry and its other important national economic complexes.

The GDR will continue to take part in the creation of raw material and fuel and energy industry establishments on the USSR's territory. For instance, to date the GDR has taken part in the construction of the "Soyuz" gas pipelines, the pulp combine in Ust-Ilimsk, the Kiyembayev Asbestos Combine, and oil industry and ferrous metallurgy projects. Nearly 9,000 GDR working people are now working in the Soviet Union on the construction of the gas pipeline. This cooperation will be continued in the next 5-year plan. It will embrace new projects like the joint creation of an iron ore combine in Krivoy Rog.

The intensification of cooperation in the field of the production of industrial and food goods will occupy an even more important place in the activity of the intergovernmental commission in implementing the fundamental accords reached between our party and state leaders. The GDR is increasingly directing the development of its national economy toward creating, reconstructing, or modernizing capacities in the Soviet Union for the production of industrial and food commodities. This applies, for instance, to refrigerated warehouses, bread factories, breweries, dairy product factories, and freezing equipment. Clothing enterprises, furniture factories, and enterprises producing toys, baby carriages, and bicycles are introducing modern manufacturing methods and retooling existing machinery.

In 1984, when the GDR is celebrating its 35th anniversary, the volume of trade turnover between our countries will be in excess of R14 billion. By comparison with the year of the GDR's foundation, when the indicator was R300 million, a 47-fold increase will have been achieved. The Soviet Union now accounts for 38 percent of the GDR's total foreign trade volume. The GDR accounts for 10.5 percent of the USSR's total foreign trade volume. Our countries are thus each other's major trading partners. The high-quality and prompt fulfillment of the GDR's commitments to the USSR is a vital matter for all the republic's working people and is always at the focus of party organizations' attention.

On instructions from the parties and governments, the intergovernmental commission, and also the two countries' planning organs, are now coordinating their 5-year plans for the period 1986 through 1990. At the same time, ways and means are being coordinated to expand our cooperation still further through the year 2000. Under the SED's leadership, intensive work is under way on this in all spheres of the GDR's national economy.

USTINOV SENDS GREETINGS TO HUNGARY'S CZINEGE

PM031421 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Sep 84 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Army General L. Czinege, Hungarian minister of defense.

Esteemed Comrade Minister,

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and myself I send you and all Hungarian servicemen cordial greetings on the occasion of Hungary's Armed Forces' Day.

Engaged in socialist competition to greet in worthy fashion the 40th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism and the 13th MSZMP Congress, the servicemen of the Hungarian People's Army have marked their holiday with new successes in mastering modern combat equipment and improving military skills. Against the background of a sharp exacerbation of the international situation caused by American imperialism's aggressive course the servicemen of the Hungarian People's Army are mounting vigilant guard over their people's peace labor.

I wish you and the Hungarian People's Army personnel further successes in enhancing Hungary's defense capability and strengthening the combat alliance of the Warsaw Pact states' Armed Forces,

With communist greetings,

D. Ustinov, marshal of the Soviet Union, USSR minister of defense

HUNGARY'S LOSONCZI SPEAKS AT ARMY DAY CEREMONY

PM031415 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Sep 84 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "In Indissoluble Alliance"]

[Text] Budapest, 28 Sep -- Hungary, together with fraternal socialist countries, advocates maintaining the prevailing balance of forces and is making new efforts in the interests of detente and disarmament. This was stated by P. Losonczi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, when speaking here at a ceremonial reception to mark Hungarian People's Army Day.

He emphasized that Hungary's Armed Forces, in indissoluble alliance with the servicemen of the Soviet Army and the armies of other Warsaw Pact states, are defending peace and our peoples' security.

SOVIET-HUNGARIAN POLICY DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED

PM031033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Collection of Documents"]

[Text] A collection of documents and materials entitled "Soviet-Hungarian Relations: 1977-1982" has been published. It is the fourth joint publication by the USSR Foreign Ministry and Hungarian Foreign Ministry.

The book includes the most important documents reflecting the activity of the CPSU and MSZMP aimed at developing and deepening relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and Hungary in various spheres of political, economic, and cultural life.

The documents in the collection graphically confirm the desire of the Soviet Union and Hungary to comprehensively strengthen the unity, the indestructible alliance, and the international cohesion of the fraternal states.

The book is published by the political literature publishing house.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES BULGARIAN CULTURAL DELEGATION

PM031401 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Received"]

[Text] P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, on 26 September received a Bulgarian delegation headed by L. Pavlov, member of the BCP Central Committee for Culture, which has taken part in the second Bulgarian arts festival in the USSR.

Present at the conversation was D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR.

ROMANIAN MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN USSR

PM030913 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Oct 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Arrival of Romanian Political Workers"]

[Text] A delegation of Romanian political workers led by Lieutenant General I. Ceausescu, Romanian deputy minister of national defense and secretary of the Romanian Army Higher Political Council, arrived in the Soviet Union on 1 October at the invitation of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The visitors were met at the airport by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and other Soviet generals and officers.

T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, and Major General G. Dinculescu, military, naval, and air attache at the Romanian Embassy in the USSR were in the welcoming party.

A conversation took place the same day between Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and the delegation of Romanian political workers. The conversation was held in a friendly atmosphere.

Sokolov Receives Delegation

PM030943 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Oct 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at USSR Defense Ministry"]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister, has received a delegation of Romanian political workers led by Lieutenant General I. Ceausescu, Romanian deputy minister of national defense and secretary of the Romanian Army Higher Political Council. A friendly conversation took place during the reception. Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, took part in the conversation.

PRAVDA ASSESSES PCF WITHDRAWAL FROM GOVERNMENT

PM031621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 84 First Edition p 6

[Dispatch by V. Afanasyev: "The French Communist Party Today. Why the PCF Has Not Joined the New Government"]

[Excerpts] Paris, September 1984 -- I have visited France many times, and always as a guest of the Communists. That is natural: After all, the CPSU and the French Communist Party [PCF] are fraternal parties whose main concern is the struggle for the working people's interests, for peace and the peoples' cooperation.

I have visited France at various times. At times of great successes for the PCF and at times of setbacks which we Soviet Communists have always considered to be temporary. The relations between our parties have not always been unclouded. We have certain differences, but by joint efforts, without trying to scold each other or teach each other lessons, we are overcoming them, to both sides' satisfaction.

This time, the CPSU and PRAVDA delegation visited the L'HUMANITE festival at a difficult time for the PCF -- the party had lost many votes at the Europarliament elections, which naturally could not fail to make the Communists anxious and concerned.

And one more very important fact in the French Communists' life and struggle: After the resignation of the P. Mauroy government in which they held four ministerial posts, the party did not join the new government.

It is well known that 3 years ago the Communists agreed to take part in the government on the basis of a joint program with the socialists providing for a number of progressive socioeconomic transformations. Some of them have been implemented: the reduction of the working week and the lowering of the pensionable age. At the initiative of the Communist ministers, several other progressive laws have also been passed.

The years of the PCF's participation in the government have thus by no means been lost years. The Communist ministers have worked well, gaining governmental experience. The party's theoretical and political thinking has been enriched. The PCF is confident that it is a party which has the right to take part in government and knows how to govern the country on a sound basis.

Nonetheless, the Communists did not join the new government.

...On 19 July 1984, a Thursday, the PCF Central Committee made its choice. Two heated debates continued through the night: a debate in the Central Committee and a debate between a PCF delegation and the new premier [L. Fabius]. There was only one question: Did the conditions exist for the Communists to join the new government? At dawn, at 4 am, the Communists gave their answer: Such conditions did not exist.

Such conditions did not exist because the government, in which the socialists predominate, has, particularly since the summer of 1982, been pursuing a blatantly antipopular, essentially pro-bourgeois policy.

France has entered a period of profound socioeconomic crisis. The government has introduced an "economic austerity" program mainly, of course, at the working people's expense. Capital investments in the national economy have been cut back and the flow of capital abroad, particularly to the United States, has increased. This is being considerably assisted by the immoderately high interest rates set by France's transatlantic "friend."

Speculation on the stock exchange has intensified, and the franc's exchange rate is falling catastrophically. Whereas several years ago the dollar was worth a little over Fr4, people now have to pay over Fr9 for each dollar. Yet the dollar is France's main currency in international payments. The competitiveness of French goods in the world market is declining and the country's foreign debts are mounting.

The flag of "modernization" is being used as camouflage by many enterprises, which is leading to mass dismissals. The number of unemployed is in excess of 2.3 million (8.7 percent). It is expected that in the immediate future at least another 250,000 people will lose their jobs.

Profits and investments have been prevailing over an increase in social security payments and a reduction in the working week. The coal and metallurgical industries are being sharply cut back, with the loss of tens of thousands of jobs. Yet it is these sectors that were intended to serve as unique beacons of renewal and "modernization."

Unemployment benefits are being cut back and government expenditure is being sharply restricted. Workers' real wages have dropped for the first time since the war (except for a brief period in 1980).

The PCF leadership has had to listen to the rebukes leveled at it. The Communists and their sympathizers have said that by taking part in the government the party is responsible for policy, although the party has frequently drawn the attention of the public and government to the fact that the measures taken by the latter are exacerbating France's economic situation. Finally, persuaded that neither the party's proposals nor the people's demands were being heeded, the PCF decided not to take part in the government.

L. Fabius' government intends to continue the antipopular "economic austerity" course. "No one," G. Marchais, secretary general of the party, noted at (this year's) PCF Central Committee September Plenum, "should be mistaken -- and we say this with the utmost seriousness: the 'economic austerity policy' is not an isolated phenomenon but a tunnel from which no way out can be seen."

In France, we became convinced that the PCF's refusal to take part in the government has been understood and accepted with satisfaction by the majority of the party, although a large amount of explanatory and organizational work remains to be done. It is not out of the question that, in a party as large as the PCF, not all its members have understood this decision, and that possibly some people disagree with it.

However, it may be supposed that the party's action will help to activate a popular movement, that the voice of the people will be heard even more loudly and that their voice, the voice of Communists, will eventually be heard even in the government.

The party has frankly told its people that the government must lead the country out of the crisis and resolve, first of all, the problem of employment and purchasing power. The party realizes that it is hard, simply impossible, to resist the right-wingers' onslaught without having resolved these problems.

The right-wingers are becoming more active, and are sometimes simply acting quite brazenly. They are demanding the dissolution of the government and are speculating both on the difficulties France is experiencing and those that have been created not least by themselves, and on French people's dissatisfaction with the present situation. Reaction's tone is becoming increasingly sharp and arrogant. Yet its forces have not been swelled in any real way, as is borne out by the fact that they failed to achieve any success at the European elections. Nor did the vote of no confidence which they expressed in the new government actually materialize.

At the same time, the danger posed by reaction should not be underestimated. It controls powerful economic levers and the main mass media and it has the support of world capital, and, above all, of U.S. imperialism. Various profascist groupings are rearing their heads. Terrorist groupings are becoming active: explosions are heard, shots ring out now here, now there, taking a toll of human lives. That is why the PCF views as one of its fundamental tasks the struggle against the right-wing peril, whose vehicle is big capital.

It was in these complex conditions that the newpaper's jubilee festival (L'HUMANITE is 80 years old this year) was organized and held.

Before the holiday, the party leadership and rank-and-file Communists were thoroughly perturbed. There were also some doubts about the festival's success inasmuch as its influence among the broad masses had, frankly, weakened as a result of the party's participation in the government.

At the same time, big hopes were pinned on the festival, for it was to answer a number of important questions.

The first question: Is the party capable of remaining an influential political force, and can it struggle effectively for the working people's interests and for France's national interests or is it doomed to wither away and lose its own face?

Yes, the festival replied, the PCF remains a powerful, well organized factor of French life, the most consistent expresser of the interests of the working class, of all working people, and of the nation as a whole. Otherwise, tens of thousands of activists and all its organizations without exception would not have taken part in organizing the festival, and the hundreds and hundreds of thousands of people would not have attended it. Those attending were not only Communists but also those who trust them, those who sympathize with them, those who are close to them to some degree or in some form.

I have seen about 10 of our brother-newspaper's festivals. The 1984 festival was one of the most massively attended and impressive. It was a festival of great political ardor. It is also particularly gratifying that an unprecedented number of young people took part in it.

The second question. Is it possible to overcome the consequences of the economic and sociopolitical crisis which France is now experiencing, and who is to blame for it?

The adverse effects of the crisis can be overcome, the festival's participants concluded. The reasons for them is the policy of a government in which the socialists played first fiddle in the very recent past and in which they now hold undivided sway. The festival showed that the crisis can and must be fought and that millions of French people are prepared to take part and are taking part in this struggle. The Communists are in the vanguard of this struggle.

The third question. By virtue of its participation in the government, has the PCF not lost its international influence and prestige?

No, it has not lost its influence or prestige, the festival showed. It was attended by representatives of scores of communist, workers, and other progressive parties. It was a broad international gathering of parties for which the interests of peace, disarmament, the easing of the working people's lot, national independence, the struggle gainst imperialism's colonial and neocolonial actions, true freedom for the individual, nd the defense and extension of the latter's rights are the main tenets of policy.

rofound alarm for the fate of the world and the future of mankind were expressed more oudly than ever at the festival.

The speeches delivered by G. Marchais and Politburo members M. Gremetz and P. Leroy denounced imperialism, particularly the U.S. President's aggressive policy, and noted the danger of the rebirth in the FRG of a militarism which, having gained access to heavy offensive weapons, can again threaten the European countries. There was much talk of the need to step up the struggle for peace and of support for antiwar movements.

There was fine talk of the world-historic importance of the October Revolution and the USSR's enormous role in defeating fascism and liberating France from the fascist occupation; a high assessment was made of the efforts of our country and party in the struggle for peace and disarmament, and mention was made of solidarity with the socialist countries, the national liberation movement, and the struggle of the peoples of Nicaragua, Lebanon, Chile, El Salvador, and others.

The festival clearly revealed that the PCF is the only party in France capable of uniting all its progressive forces that are struggling or capable of struggling to overcome the crisis and its pernicious consequences. This idea was also emphasized at the PCF Central Committee September Plenum.

G. Marchais stated at that plenum that although the PCF now bears no responsibility for running the country, it will support all positive measures in parliament and will refuse to support steps contradicting the working people's interests. Under these conditions, the PCF's aim is to seek "a new union of the majority of the people." Among the priority tasks he noted the struggle against unemployment, the defense of purchasing power, better living conditions, citizens' increased personal security, and the broadening of democracy.

I would like to note the unusually friendly attitude toward our delegation and the warm reception given to the representatives of the land of the soviets.

A good tradition has been established at L'HUMANITE festivals. Every year we present one of our republics there. Representatives of Uzbekistan, Georgia, and Lithuania have visited the festivals. The Ukraine was represented at this year's festival. Perhaps it is only a detail, but the Ukrainians could not cope with the number of people anxious to taste Ukrainian borshch and dumplings.

The diversity of the national cultures of the USSR's people, and the unprecedented and unrepeatable vividness of the faces, colors, melodies, and dances embellishing our unified Soviet culture with a socialist hue are a very effective, irrefutable argument in favor of real socialism.

We would like to thank the Soviet participants in the festival -- whether they were members of the orchestras, singers, dancers, cooks, or sportsmen -- for worthily representing the Soviet Union in France, a country with a glorious history and tremendous culture, a country which seemingly nothing could surprise. Nonetheless, we did surprise it. Not only in France, but also in other countries where festivals of fraternal newspapers have been held.

In conclusion, we wish the French Communists successes and victories in their laborious and acute struggle and their difficult labor. We also wish them success in their struggle and labor for the benefit of the French people and for peace and the happiness of the working people on our unique and miraculous planet whose name is earth.

FURTHER REPORT ON AWACS PLANES FOR GREECE

LD041533 Moscow TASS in English 1241 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Athens October 4 TASS -- American reconnaissance planes equipped with an air warning and control system (AWACS) are to be stationed in Greece, said Dhimitrios Maroudhas, spokes for the Greek Government, thus confirming press reports on this subject.

The plan for stationing AWACS planes in Greece was approved by the previous Greek Government.But, as Dhimitrios Maroudhas said, the PASOK [Panhellenic Socialist Movement] government decided to leave it in force, motivating this decision by arguments that there still exists a "threat coming from Turkey". He said it planned to station these planes next year at an airfield near the port of Preveza wherefrom they will make flights over Greek territory. The government spokesman said that similar flights are made in Turkish airspace by planes stationed at the Konya airbase in the south of the country.

In the opinion of local observers Washington is trying to use the existing differences between the two members of the North Atlantic block for its own purposes, namely for increasing its "presence" and building up tension in Europe and the Middle East.

American AWACS planes are being used by NATO countries, the USA in the first place, for electronic espionage against socialist countries as well as developing states. As the London newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES said one of these days, the planes intended for Greece are to become part of a NATO unit, now being established in different NATO countries before the end of 1985. The command of this unit has its seat in Belgium, at the headquarters of the supreme command of the NATO joint forces in Europe.

REPORTAGE ON TURKISH MINISTER'S USSR VISIT

Talks With Ryabov

PM040920 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] A talk took place on 1 October between Ya. P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Turkish Minister of State A. Alptemocin. There was a discussion of questions of the state and prospects of the further development of Soviet-Turkish economic and technical cooperation.

Turkish Ambassador O. Cankardes took part in the talk.

Meets Komarov on Trade

PM040956 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Talks Held"]

[Text] Talks were held on 2 October between N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, and A. Alptemocin, Turkish minister of state. Questions of the further development of trade and economic ties between the two countries were dicussed.

Tikhonov Meets Alptemocin

PM051311 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Talks at the Kremlin"]

[Text] Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, on 4 October received in the Kremlin Ahmet Alptemocin, Turkey's minister of state and chairman of the Turkish part of the mixed intergovernmental Soviet-Turkish commission for economic cooperation, who is paying an official visit to the USSR.

In the course of this conversation, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship, the sides exchanged views on Soviet-Turkish relations which, as they noted, continued to develop steadily in the spirit of good-neighbourliness. Both sides express satisfaction with the fact that fresh concrete steps had been taken as a result of mutual efforts during the recent period further to expand bilateral contacts and develop Soviet-Turkish trade and economic and technical cooperation on a mutually beneficial basis.

During the meeting the Soviet side produced a principled evaluation of the present-day international situation and the causes of its present aggravation. Special emphasis was laid on the need for the energetic efforts of all the states to avert nuclear catastrophe and ensure international cooperation in the interests of peace.

The talks were attended on the Soviet side by G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister, and A. I. Kachanov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and on the Turkish side by T. Ozal, leader of the state planning organization, and O. Cankardes, Turkish ambassador to the USSR.

Baybakov Reception

LD041855 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS -- Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR Nikolay Baybakov received today Turkish Minister of State Ahmet Alptemocin, currently in Moscow.

The conversation focused on questions of the further development of trade and economic ties between the USSR and Turkey.

Turkey's ambassador to the USSR O. Cankardes took part in the conversation.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY AUSTRIA'S STEGER TO MOSCOW

Technology Transfer Discussed

AU041828 Vienna Television Service in German 2015 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] During talks with Soviet Premier Tikhonov in Moscow today, Vice Chancellor Steger underscored the continuity of Austrian foreign policy. With respect to the topic of technology transfer, Steger stressed that Austria will not have anyone dictate where to export knowledge that it has developed itself. As Steger emphasized after the talks with Tikhonov, the Soviet premier had noted this assertion with satisfaction.

Comparison of Tikhonov Meeting

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 5 October in its First Edition carries on the front page a TASS report under the headline "Talk in the Kremlin." It has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Russian version published in the 4 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, on page G 1 under the subheading "Tikhonov Reception" revealing the following variations:

In the last line of the first paragraph, PRAVDA substitutes "3 October" for "today"

In line three of the last paragraph, PRAVDA substitutes "all-around" for "multilateral"

PRAVDA adds the following to the end of the last paragraph:

Taking part in the talk, which passed in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, were, on the Soviet side, Minister of Foreign Trade N.S. Patolichev; M.T. Yefremov, Soviet Ambassador to Austria; and A.P. Bondarenko, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium; and, on the Austrian side, H. Liedermann, Austrian a ambassador to the USSR.

U.S. MOCK SOVIET AIR ATTACKS ON UK 'PROVOCATION'

PM031123 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Sep 84 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Open Provocation"]

[Text] Washington, 28 Sep -- The NATO military is seeking to heat up still further the atmosphere of anti-Soviet hysteria in the Armed Forces of the United States and other NATO bloc countries and to inculcate in them the idea of "inevitable aggression" from the East. A particular role in this unseemly campaign has been assigned to the U.S. Air Force's special 527 squadron, whose fighters regularly simulate an "attack" on Great Britain.

It is stationed at the American Air Force base of Alconbuary, England, and consists of 19 F-5e's. They are flown by the most experienced American pilots, who are specially made to study "Soviet tactics" of aerial warfare.

The squadron's purpose, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, is to train the airmen of NATO countries to "do battle" against the USSR's Air Force in "conditions which are as close to combat conditions as possible."

It is difficult to regard the creation of such subunits and the "battles" in which they participate as other than open provocation.

DEMICHEV MEETS WITH FINNISH CULTURE MINISTER

PM040926 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Expansion of Cooperation"]

[Text] On 1 October, P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received G. Bjorkstrand, Finnish minister of culture and science [as published].

In a warm, cordial atmosphere there was a discussion of the issue of further expanding Soviet-Finnish cultural cooperation.

A. Karhila, Finnish ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk.

BRIEFS

USSR-SWEDEN AGREEMENT -- Stockholm, 4 October TASS -- A cooperation agreement was signed here between the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the 'USSR-Sweden,' Society, and the All-Union 'Knowledge' Society and the Workers' Educational Association of Sweden (ABF) -- a mass organization engaged in study and educational activities in the broad circles of the workers' movement in Sweden. The document covers 1984 to 1987 and envisages exchanges of delegations of specialists and lecturers in different areas of knowledge; exchanges of literature, exhibitions, documentary and feature films; and exchanges of other information materials about the cultural, economic, scientific, and social development in the USSR and Sweden. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1117 GMT 4 Oct 84 LD]

PONOMAREV LEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT TO ALGERIA

Departs Moscow

LD041327 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] At the invitation of the FLN [National Liberation Front] Party, a CPSU delegation led by Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow today for the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. At the airport the delegation was seen off by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee.

Arrives Algiers

LD042138 Moscow TASS in English 2101 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS -- A CPSU delegation led by Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev left Moscow for the Algerian People's Democratic Republic today at the invitation of the Algerian National Liberation Front party.

The delegation arrived in Algeria on the same day.

Head of the CPSU delegation Boris Ponomarev, in a statement for representatives of the Algerian press, radio and television, expressed cordial gratitude to the leadership of the Algerian National Liberation Front for the invitation to visit the country. We proceed from the premise, he said, that the forthcoming meetings and talks will help deepen mutual understanding and friendly relations between the CPSU and the National Liberation Front, between the Soviet and Algerian peoples. Friendship and cooperation between our parties and states are acquiring special significance in the present-day complicated international situation when it is important to counterpose concerted and vigorous actions by forces committed to peace, freedom and social progress to militarist machinations of imperialism.

Algerian Reportage

For Algerian coverage of the visit to Algeria of Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as the head of an "important" delegation visiting Algeria at the invitation of the FLN [National Liberation Front] Party, including his reception by Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN Party Central Committee, and Ponomarev's arrival statement, see the North Africa section of the 5 October Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

RYABOV MEETS WITH IRAQI OFFICIALS IN BAGHDAD

LD042124 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1911 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Oct (TASS) -- A meeting was held here today between Taha Yasin Ramadan, the Iraqi first deputy prime minister; and Yakov Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is heading a Soviet delegation at celebrations marking the damming of the Euphrates River. During their conversation, bilateral cooperation in various spheres as discussed. The sides stressed their mutual desire for the further strengthening of friendly relations between the USSR and Iraq for the good of the peoples of both countries.

Today, talks were also held between Yakov Ryabov and Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri, the Iraqi minister of trade, and Subhi Yasin Khudayr, the Iraqi minister of industry and minerals. The further development of Soviet-Iraqi economic and scientific-technical cooperation were discussed.

ZHURAVLEV VISITS MOROCCO, SIGNS TRADE AGREEMENT

For non-Soviet media coverage of the visit to Morocco of Gennadiy Zhuravlev, first deputy minister at the Ministry of Foreign Trade, as the head of an "important" trade delegation, including his meeting with Moroccan Prime Minister Karim Lamrani and various other Moroccan ministers, and the long-term trade agreement signed between the two countries, see the North Africa section of the 27 September Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

U.S. DENIES LEBANON PLEA FOR AID TO OUST ISRAEL

LD032307 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 3 TASS -- by TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, THE WASHINGTON POST (?reports) today, has rejected Lebanon's appeal for United States aid in reaching an accord on an Israeli troops withdrawal from occupied Lebanese regions. On Monday, Shultz declared that the reaching of such an accord is still far off. The propaganda rumpus, raised by Tel Aviv and picked up by Washington, around the possible Israeli pullout from southern Lebanon has proved to be another political trick.

The recent Middle East trip by Richard Murphy, a highly placed official from the State Department, has been widely publicised in Washington as a "peace mission." The results of the trip, however, have shown once again that Washington's and Tel Aviv's plans [word indistinct] peace in the region.

On the contrary, acting within the framework of strategic alliance that has been established between them, they are toughening their aggressive course towards Arab countries.

Tel Aviv does not intend, nor has it ever intended, to give up its territorial claims to Arab lands. The proposals, set forth by the State Department envoy, were directed at legalising the rule of the Israeli puppets, the so-called Army for the Defence of Southern Lebanon, rather than at terminating Israeli occupation and fully liberating southern Lebanon. In turn, Tel Aviv put forward demands aimed at forcing the Arabs to put up with the arbitrariness of Israeli invaders and their occupation of the Arab territories.

Washington and Tel Aviv are frustrating the search for a fair settlement in the Middle East by their [word indistinct] imposing separate deals, splitting countries and escalating American military presence in the region.

Preparations have been launched in Washington for a visit by new Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres, due next Sunday.

According to American press reports, the forthcoming talks will deal not only with the expansion of American aid to Tel Aviv, but also with the coordination of joint action in (?their) territorial, political and economic expansion in the Middle East, and obstruction of the Middle East settlement.

Of course, Israel would not be able to behave so brazenly and make its claims so unceremoniously if not for support from Washington which acts, in fact, as an accomplice and patron of the Israeli aggressor.

PLANNED DEPLOYMENT OF PERSHINGS IN ISRAEL SCORED

LD302034 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Colonel Fedor Nikolayev Commentary: "Israel's Dangerous Ambitions"]

[Excerpt] The Arab and world press have recently reported that the United States and Israel have agreed to deploy U.S. Pershing missiles on Israeli territory. It is common knowledge that these missiles are capable of carrying destructive nuclear warheads, and that for a long time, Israel has had the ambition to obtain the U.S. Pershing missiles. Furthermore, it is well known why these missiles are needed for the hawks of Tel Aviv. Of course, it is not to defend itself not to strengthen its security as claimed by the Zionist leaders of Israel. The Pershing missiles are needed to intimidate Arab and many Asian and African countries.

The calculation is simple, the Pershing II's range is 2,500 km. Owning the missiles will enable Tel Aviv strategists to point these missiles toward all countries of North Africa, Central Afirca, the Near and Far East, and even threaten some European countries. Regarding arming the destructive heads, including nuclear warheads, Israel is making its calculation with the United States' help, which has done a great deal to develop this country's nuclear potential.

The crazy effort by Tel Aviv's politicians and generals to obtain the Pershing truncheons supplied with the destructive nuclear head is in line with Washington's policy aimed at aggravating the world situation. It is well known that the Pershing is a first-strike weapon. This is why the United States has deployed Pershings in many West European countries -- to strike the first nuclear blow against the socialist bloc countries. These missiles are now being employed in the center of the Middle East and pointed at Arab countries.

The deployment of the Pershing missiles in the Middle East in Israel, is in line with the U.S. plan regarding what is termed as geographically escalating conflicts. In accordance with this plan, missiles devised for striking the first blow have to be deployed in regions that are far away from the United Sates to avoid the threat of a counterstrike. The authors of this plan believe it necessary to create hotbeds of tension and escalate [word indistinct] local conflicts in order to infiltrate these regions.

In the Middle East, this will be easier for the United States, because the Zionist leaders of Israel will themselves reach for the nuclear missile weapon. In the Pentagon's view, Israel must be a member of NATO. The U.S. stategic ally must become a main base of the U.S. and NATO's substructure in the Middle East.

SENEGAL INDEPENDENCE PARTY CONGRESS CLOSES

PM031149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "With the Support of Broad Strata"]

[Text] Dakar, 1 Oct -- The first congress of the Independence and Labor Party [PIT] of Senegal has concluded its work here. Its delegates approved the Central Committee's report and outlined an action program for the upcoming period. They also adopted resolutions on the economic and social situation in the country, on the position of the rural population, young people, and women, and on the party's participation in the struggle for peace and against imperialism.

The congress elected the party's Central Committee and Central Control Commission. Seydou Cissokho was elected chairman of PIT, and Amath Dansokho, general secretary.

The results of the congress, S. Cissokho declared, attest that PIT enjoys the support of broad sections of the population both in the cities and in the countryside. He urged all party members to activate the struggle to realize the working people's vital aspirations and strengthen national independence and to liquidate the foreign military bases in Senegal. The strengthening of anti-imperialist solidarity with the international communist and workers movement, the socialist community countries, and all detachments of the national liberation movement was and still is the most important direction in the party's activity, the PIT chairman emphasized.

Delegations from a number of communist and workers parties were present at the congress. They included representatives of the CPSU: M.P. Gabdulin, chief editor of the CPSU Central Committee's journal AGITATOR, and Ye. N. Korendyasov, senior official of the CPSU Central Committee.

MALI PARTY DELEGATION IN USSR 15-21 SEP

PM021535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] A Mali People's Democratic Union (UDPM) delegation headed by (S. Dumbiya), member of the UDPM Central Executive Bureau, was in the Soviet Union 15 through 21 September in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the UDPM.

During meetings and conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section and International Section, Volgograd CPSU Obkom, Sverdlovskiy CPSU Raykom in Moscow, the Moscow Higher Party School, and industrial and agricultural enterprises, the delegation members were acquainted with party organizations' activity in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent party Central Committee plenums in the sphere of ideological education and mass political work.

The UDPM delegation laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and in the Hall of Military Glory at the Mamayev Kurgan in Volgograd. Stressing the Soviet people's decisive contribution to the victory over fascist Germany, the 40th anniversary of which all progressive mankind will be celebrating next year, the Mali comrades expressed their support for CPSU efforts to halt the arms race and strengthen peace and the peoples' security.

USSR, ANGOLA NEWS AGENCIES SIGN COOPERATION DEAL

PM041004 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Contacts Developing"]

[Text] The signing of documents on the further expansion of cooperation between TASS and the Angolan news agency ANGOP took place in Moscow 2 October. The documents were signed by TASS General Director S.A. Losev and ANGOP Director General R. Sotto-Mayor.

CROCKER REAFFIRMS U.S. POLICY TOWARD S. AFRICA

LD292057 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Speaking to a subcommittee of the American Congress, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker confirmed that the U.S. Governement does not intend to change its course of strengthening its alliance with the racist regime of South Africa. Here is a commentary written by Yevgeniy Stepanov of our staff.

Characterizing the apartheid regime of Pretoria as a historic ally of the United States, President Ronald Reagan in essence declared his support for the racist regime for a long time ahead. In this manner Washington intends doing everything to keep the regime of the white minority in power in the country as long as possible. It is understandable that both parties would like to give this regime a more respectable look. This was one of the aims of the so-called constitutional reform evolved under the leadership of the new president of South Africa, Pieter Botha.

However, the American Administration at this very time is examining ways and means of strengthening the positions of its historical ally in Africa. Thus the assistant secretary of state for African affairs has categorically rejected any possibility of the United States introducing even limited trade sanctions against South Africa, and he declared that the American President is totally against the idea of taking out of the South African economy the billions of American dollars invested in it.

Contrary to this, all steps aimed at defending apartheid, at protecting American interests in southern Africa, are most warmly supported in Washington. This is why not only is more American capital being invested in South Africa, but the regime is also getting more American weapons to help the racists perpetuate their crimes.

SUDAN PLANS TO OPEN AFGHAN REBEL REPRESENTATION

LD030519 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] The Sudanese leadership adopted a resolution on opening a representation for the enemies of the Afghan revolution in Khartoum. Sudanese president Ja'far Numayri announced the news.

Naturally, any country has the right to open any representation on its soil. This also applies to the Sudan. However, it is rare in international practice that a country allows the opening of a representation for a group of gangsters, who want to overthrow a legitimate regime in a UN member country. In this case we mean Afghanistan. Sudan probably forgot that Afghanistan has normal diplomatic relations with more than 80 countries, and that it is a member of the Coordinating Committee of the Nonaligned Movement.

It is worth mentioning that we are not talking about a political opposition group but about a criminal alliance specializing in assassination, burning schools and mosques, and arranging the sabotage of civilian institutions.

What are the aims of the Sudanese leadership in taking such a step? It seems that it is traditional in Sudan to satisfy the United States and Israel, who have been implementing the undeclared war, as is well known, against the Afghan people for years. For this purpose, Sudan provided territory for the setting-up of American military bases directed at progressive regimes in Arab and African countries and at national liberation movements. For this purpose, the territory of Sudan is becoming an experimental area for the Pentagon, which is training there for armed attacks against the Arab countries.

Naturally, the Afghan people, who since the April revolution have been confidently building a new society based on the principles of social justice, will not be harmed by the decision of the Sudanese leadership. However, Sudan's reputation will increasingly deteriorate as a result of the pro-America and Israeli foreign policy.

MULTINATIONAL SUPPORT FOR MOZAMBIQUE REBELS HIT

LD041228 Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Maputo October 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Korzun reports:

New facts of direct involvement of the United States, Israel and the FRG in actions to destabilise the Government of Mozambique have come to light in the course of a press-conference of Eder Lope, former member of the terroristic grouping of the so-called "Mozambique National Resistance" which has been held here. Late last year, having become convinced of the anti-people character of bandits' actions he surrendered to the authorities on his own.

Instructors from the United States, Israel and FRG, said Eder Lope, train saboteurs of the Mozambique national resistance at bases in the racist Republic of South Africa to conduct subversive actions against the People's Republic of Mozambique. Along with those who were recruited to the Mozambique national resistance by threats and false promises he has sent to one of such training camps near Pietersburg in the Transvaal Province. They train there thugs to handle explosives, different weapons and radio equipment. Pretoria generously supplies saboteurs with weapons and ammunition, other equipment.

Eder Lope is not the single case. Ever growing numbers of bandits are becoming aware of the criminal character of their activities which lack prospects. More than 200 Mozambique national resistance members voluntarily surrendered to the authorities in the recent time in the Zambezia Province alone.

U.S. PRESSURES ALLIES ON CONTADORA GROUP PEACE ACT

LD041429 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1031 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] According to a PRENSA LATINA report, Washington is putting strong pressure on Central American countries to reject the regional peace act prepared by the Contadora group. Here is a Mayak commentary by Viktor Anikin:

The agency's telegram points out that the White House has instructed its ambassadors in Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala and Costa Rica to demand that these governments reject the plan for a peaceful settlement in Central America. Similar instructions have been given to U.S. ambassadors in Britain, the FRG and France as well. In addition, they say that U.S. Secretary of State Shultz has sent notes to the capitals of Central American states. These notes propose torpedoing the peaceful efforts of the Contadora group which actively supports Nicaragua.

The masks have been cast aside, as the saying goes. The logical end has come for Washington's flirtations with the Contadora group and to its assurances supporting the quest for peace in Central America. After the Nicaraguan Government stated its readiness to sign a peace act with the Contadora group, and foreign ministers from nine Latin American countries and 13 West European states came out in favor of this document at the San Jose conference, the Reagan administration found itself cornered. In that situation, it had no other option than to give up all decorum and resort to twisting the arms of its allies.

To be sure, there are only 12 days before the planned ratification of the peace act by all interested parties, including the United States, but for the White House, its signing would signify renunciation of U.S. interference in Central America and criminal plans to overthrow the people's power in Nicaragua, which is Washington's main aim in the Central American region. This indeed is the purpose behind the many millions' worth of handouts to Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries entrenched in Honduras, the creation there of a ramified network of military bases and airfields, and the large-scale plot organized by the U.S. CIA against the Sandinist revolution.

According to the conditions of the Contadora group's peace act, Washington would have to curtail its military presence in Central America, dismantle its bases and support points, and withdraw its troops and military advisers from countries in the area. The Reagan administration, which has adopted a course of state terrorism not only in Central America but also in other parts of the planet, has no desire to do this. Furthermore, it is resolutely pulling back those puppet regimes inclined to adopt the conditions of the Contadora group plan. As has emerged, White House pressure on the governments of Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador has already been brought into play. Washington's puppets have gone back on their word and stated a need to introduce changes into the peace act.

Thus, the international public has been given another opportunity to convince itself as to the source of the real threat to peace in Central America.

ORTEGA UPBRAIDS U.S. ANTI-NICARAGUAN PLANS AT UN

LD032352 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 3 TASS -- TASS news analyst Anatoliy Medvedenko writes:

Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Guiding Council of the National Reconstruction Government of Nicaragua, speaking at the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly, expressed serious concern over the build-up of U.S. military presence in the Caribbean area. He specially stressed that Washington is preparing an armed invasion of the land of Sandino for the purpose of strangling the revolution.

Really, as November 4, when the Nicaraguans will for the first time under conditions of genuine freedom and democracy elect their representatives to various bodies of power, draws nearer, the situation around Nicaragua becomes increasingly dangerous. Reports on various stages on an aggression being prepared by Washington against that country come in practically every day.

Here are only the major of them:

-- The Pentagon sent more than twenty ships of the U.S. Navy to the shores of Nicaragua. Among them there is the aircraft carrier JOHN F. KENNEDY the combat planes of which can reach Managua within ten-fifteen minutes. Naval ships unceasingly intrude into the territorial waters;

-- Combat aircraft and helicopters manned by U.S. pilots make raids on Nicaraguan territory and bomb facilities located there;

-- Big formations of the CIA's hirelings are continuously infiltrated into Nicaraguan territory and stage acts of sabotage and terror;

-- The CIA organises bandit attacks by PIRANA boats from the direction of the Gulf of Fonseca;

-- Nicaraguan ports have been mined on an instruction of the White House and with the CIA's assistance, as a result of which more than ten ships carrying the flags of various countries have struck mines.

Added to this should be U.S. Armed Forces' big military exercises which are regularly held in Honduras which has been converted into a springboard for aggression against Nicaragua; pressure which Washington puts on Costa Rica so as to draw it into its aggressive plans against Nicaragua, and the U.S. efforts aimed at uniting the separate counter-revolutionary groups and to take Nicaragua "in pincers" from the north and south.

Notwithstanding all those actions which are being carried out within the framework of the policy of state terrorism, Washington has failed to undermine the revolutionary spirit of the Nicaraguans and to hinder the political, social and economic progress of the country. The forthcoming elections are the best illustration thereof.

This is why Washington, enranged by Nicaragua's successes, does not conceal intentions to overtly invade that country. The duty of the entire international public is to foil those plans and to render every kind of support to the land of Sandino.

POST-INVASION CONDITIONS IN GRENADA EXAMINED

LD040144 Moscow World Service in English 1710 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Washington is making preparations to officially mark on 25 October the anniversary of the United States victory over Grenada, a small island in the Caribbean. A monument to American Marines is to be inaugurated in St George's timed to the occasion. The White House is giving much attention to the coming ceremony. According to reports, President Reagan is considering whether to accept the invitation to take part. In his preelection appearances he continues to call the invasion of Grenada one of his foreign policy successes. Here is what our commentator, Leonid Levchenko, said in this connection.

It seems that the President wants to use his possible visit to the island for justifying not only his military conquest of Grenada, but also the entire aggressive militarist course of his administration in relations to the countries of the Caribbean basin and of Central America. High ranking Washington officials claim that the United States allegedly occupied Grenada to share their experience of democracy and freedom with the residents of the island. It is probably with this aim that the American instructors are training the local security forces in methods of terror and repression. Is not that the reason why Grenada's population, according to eye-witnesses' reports, are living in a state of perpetual fear? Curfew has been imposed all over the country. American soldiers and local police comb the island in their armored carriers day and night. The shores of the island are patrolled by motorboats of the United States Coast Guard. American helicopter gunships fly in the Grenadian airspace.

In a word, life on the island is under the complete control of the United States Army, the CIA, and the United States Embassy. That was noted by a member of the British Parliament, member of the Labor Party Corbyn, who had a chance to visit Grenada.

Meanwhile the United States is rapidly turning Grenada into its military base. Washington plans to perpetuate its occupation of the island. With this goal in mind, it wants to give its puppet stooges who are in power in Grenada an appearance of respectability by holding so-called general elections. They are scheduled for 3 December. What these elections will be like can be judged by the fact that the list of voters are being prepared in Barbados, one of the Caribbean island states which participated along with Washington in the aggression against the people of independent Grenada. Improved in this way, the lists of the voters will then be sent to St George's. The unreliable, from the point of view of the occupation authorities, followers of the former prime minister, Maurice Bishop, who was killed by CIA agents, will probably be excluded from the lists, and there is quite a large number of such people. Speaking in an interview for the press, Kennrick Radix, former minister in the government of Maurice Bishop and now the head of the patriotic movement party named after the late leader of the Grenadian revolution, said that the ideals of the revolution continue to live in the hearts of the people and neither the American occupation, nor the frenzied imperialist propaganda campaigns, can make the people give up these ideals. The withdrawal of all occupation troops from the island is the foremost goal of Grenadian patriots.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES GROMYKO-REAGAN MEETING, OTHER ISSUES

PM051154 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, at its regular meeting, examined the results of an official visit to the Soviet Union by Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa of Finland, his conversation with General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, and talks conducted by member of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov. It was noted with satisfaction that the exchange of views during the conversation and talks passed in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual trust, and mutual understanding, traditional for Soviet-Finnish contacts, and that it will promote the further development of good-neighborly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and Finland in the interests of the peoples of the two countries, universal peace, and security. An agreement on trade and payments between the USSR and Finland for 1986-90, signed during the visit, is another concrete manifestation of the successful development of Soviet-Finnish cooperation. It was reaffirmed at the Politburo meeting that the line toward all-round consolidation and development of good-neighbourly relations between the USSR and Finland on the basis of the friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance treaty will remain a major direction in the Soviet Union's foreign policy.

The Politburo heard and approved a report by member of the Politburo, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Foreign Affairs Minister of the USSR Comrade Gromyko on the Soviet delegation's activity at the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly. It was pointed out that thanks to the Soviet Union's active and constructive stand, the session gives top priority to questions of principled importance, for an improvement of the international situation, termination of the arms race, above all nuclear arms, and the consolidation of trust and the development of cooperation between states.

New major Soviet initiatives advanced at the United Nations on preventing the militarisation of outer space and using it exclusively for the benefit of mankind, and also in defence of the peoples' right to determine their own destiny, and against the policy of state terrorism, evoked a broad response.

It was noted at the meeting that Comrade Gromyko carried out great work in the course of his meetings with foreign statesmen during his stay in the United States in connection with the U.N. General Assembly session.

Conversations with U.S. President Reagan and other American representatives displayed the Soviet Union's readiness for a serious, businesslike dialogue with the American side. One has to state that a far-ranging exchange of views on key issues of Soviet-American relations and, in this connection, on the state of world affairs, revealed no signs that would attest to the real intention of the American side to adjust its policy course toward realism and peace. Declarations of a general character in favor of more constructive relations with the Soviet Union, as made by the American side, are not backed by concrete deeds.

The interests of universal security, the interests of all peoples persistently demand a change in the U.S. Administration's current line, which has dangerously enhanced world tensions and disrupted international relations. The Soviet Union is convinced that normalization of Soviet-American relations on the principles of equality, mutual respect and noninterference in the internal affairs of one another would, undoubtedly, benefit the peoples of both countries and would have a favorable effect on the world situation generally. The U.S. Government's readiness to act in this way will always meet a proper response from the Soviet side.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined the issue of the completion ahead of schedule of the laying of the main railway line and the beginning of working rail traffic along the Baykal-Amur Railway [BAM]. It was noted at the meeting that the completion of the laying of the main line and the beginning of working traffic along the entire BAM route are of great political and national economic importance. In the past 10 years a vast volume of construction and assembly work was carried out on the main line. More than 570 million cubic meters of earth were used in laying the track bed, approximately 4,200 bridges and other structures were built, and over 5,000 km of main and side rails were laid. New towns and well-equipped settlements are being constructed. New housing with a total area of more 570,000 square meters and a large number of other amenities costing more than R400 million were commissioned. At the same time the session underlined the need for further work on the completion of the main line construction. Corresponding resolutions on the given question were adopted.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined and approved proposals drafted by the USSR Council of Ministers on the increased efforts by the Artists Union via the USSR Arts Fund, to produce and market art works for sale to the population in 1984-85, and also for its considerable broadening of services to the population in carrying out working people's orders for various works of art.

The Party Central Committee Politburo session also examined a number of other questions concerning the domestic and foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

CHERNENKO PRESENTS STATE AWARDS TO GRISHIN

PM051236 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented 4 October in the Kremlin the Order of Lenin and the second Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal of Hero of Socialist Labor to Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

At the presentation of the award Comrade Chernenko made a speech: Dear Viktor Vasilyevich, it is very satisfying for me to present you today with the highest award of the motherland, the Order of Lenin, and a second Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal. These awards are to mark your great services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state, your activity in the Central Committee Politburo and in the post of first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. You have now been a member of our Leninist party for 46 years. For virtually all of those years you have been in responsible party, state and public work. You have been secretary of the party committee of a railway junction [Uzel], first secretary of the Serpukhov Gorkom, secretary of the Moscow Obkom, and chairman of AUCCTU. You have headed the capital's party organization for more than 17 years; it is one of the biggest and most militant detachments of the CPSU. We all well understand what a great responsibility is borne by the first secretary of the party committee of the capital of our state. For Moscow is always in view of everyone. And today it is a pleasure for me to observe that in this great and responsible post, your political and organizing abilities have been revealed to the full, your ability to inspire and mobilize people to the resolution of major and complex tasks.

Moscow has always served as a good example for the whole country, displaying models of a high level of organization, selflessness and creative labor in the name of the triumph of our ideals. The Muscovites' contribution to the country's general affairs, to its economy, to the strengthening of its defense might, and to the development of science and culture is great.

I should particularly like to stress that the Muscovites are successfully fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan. In all of this the merit of the city party organization, the gorkom and of all Communists of the capital is great.

Dear Viktor Vasilyevich, allow me, on behalf of all the comrades present here, to congratulate you once again warmly and cordially, a prominent figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, on your lofty award of the motherland. From the bottom of my heart I wish you good health, great happiness, and further fruitful activity for the good of our great fatherland.

Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin made a speech in reply: Dear Konstantin Ustinovich and dear comrades, permit me first of all to express warm and cordial thanks to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers for their high assessment of my labor, for the warm greetings in connection with my 70th birthday, for awarding me the Order of Lenin and a second Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal, and for the good words which Konstantin Ustinovich said about me here.

I attribute the high assessment of my modest services to the party and the country to the great CPSU, in whose ranks I have been for 46 years. The party educated me in the spirit of faithfulness to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, in the spirit of the faithfulness and devotion to the communist cause. I have had the great honor to work for many years as a secretary of the Moscow CPSU Organization, the largest detachment of our party, a true and reliable buttress of the Leninist CPSU Central Committee. I would like to express deep gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and the Moscow Communists for the great trust they have shown and continue to show toward me. For many years I have been a part of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo in this creative and combatant (boyevoy] collective now headed by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, the prominent figure of our party and state and of the international communist and workers' movement. All this is a high honor and great joy. All this engenders new energy and strength in work for the good of the party and the people.

Many thanks, comrades, for your trust and support. I am well aware that the high assessment which you gave for my work places upon me new responsibility and new obligations. Allow me to assure you that I shall do everything to justify the trust of the party and the CPSU Central Committee. I shall always devotedly serve the cause of communism, the cause of our party, and the interests of the Soviet people. Once again, please accept my deep gratitude.

Comrades Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gorbachev, Gromyko, Solomentsev, and Tikhonov, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Comrades Demichev, Dolgikh and Ponomarev, candidate members of CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Comrades Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Ligachev and Ryzhkov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Vatchenko, member of CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, were at the presentation of the award to Comrade Grishin. The members and candidate members of the Politburo and the secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee congratulated Comrade Grishin on his high award. They wished him good health and further successes in his activities for the good of the Soviet people and the socialist motherland.

Video Report

LD041858 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1530 GMT on 4 October as the first item on the Vremya newscast carries an 8-minute video report of today's ceremony at which General Secretary Chernenko presented awards to CPSU Politburo member Grishin.

The report opens with a shot of Chernenko as he enters the hall unaided. He nods in acknowledgement of applause and walks about four paces and places his speech notes on a table. He is followed into the room by Tikhonov and Gromyko followed by others. The camera cuts to a long shot of Chernenko reading his speech from a paper held in his left hand, as his right hand rests on the edge of the table.

During Chernenko's speech various camera shots show the meeting participants standing in line as follows, from left to right, Ligachev, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Ponomarev, Aliyev, Gorbachev, Tikhonov, Gromyko, Solomentsev, Vorotnikov, Dolgikh, Demichev, Ryzhkov. A further shot shows the following group, from left to right: three unidentified figures, Menteshashvili, Vatchenko, Zimyanin and Kapitonov. Grishin stands alongside Chernenko.

At one point during Chernenko's speech Gromyko removes a small red box from his jacket pocket and places it in his pants pocket. When Chernenko finishes his speech, a woman enters the hall and pins an award to Grishin's lapel. Chernenko places something in a red box on the table and embraces Grishin.

As Grishin begins his reply speech Chernenko takes up his position between Gorbachev and Tikhonov. He joins in the applause at the end of Grishin's speech. As the video report concludes the camera shows the leaders now standing in the following order, from left to right, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Ponomarev, Ligachev, Aliyev, Gorbachev, Chernenko, Grishin, Tikhonov, Gromyko, Solomentsev, Vorotnikov, Dolgikh and Demichev.

Grishin Thanks Well-Wishers

PM021053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[Text] To the PRAVDA Editorial Board

Allow me to express through your paper cordial gratitude to all party, soviet, and public organizations, collectives of enterprises and establishments, and all comrades for the congratulations and good wishes on my 70th birthday and on my being awarded the motherland's high decoration.

V. Grishin

CHERNENKO ATTENDS PEOPLE'S CONTROL CONFERENCE

LD050849 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] An all-union staff conference of organs of People's Control opened in the Great Kremlin Palace in Moscow 30 minutes ago. Those gathered met leaders of the Communist Party and Soviet state, headed by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, with tumultuous, prolonged applause. The conference was opened by Aleksey Mikhaylovich Shkolnikov, chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee. An honorary presidium, comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, was elected with great enthusiasm. A speech was made to those taking part in the conference by Comrade Chernenko.

Chernenko Speech

LD050933 Moscow TASS in English 0921 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS -- "The development of people's control is one of the essential areas for the extension of socialist democracy," said Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at the National Conference of People's Controllers which opened here today.

(People's Control in the USSR is a system integrating state control and public control exercised by the working people. At present there are 10 million people's controllers in the country, the overwhelming majority of them doing their work on a volunteer non-salary basis). [TASS note]

"Very much depends in the further progress of our country on the work of people's control," Konstantin Chernenko stressed.

The party, the Soviet leader continued, attaches great importance to the real development and extension of democracy. This question was forcefully raised by the April 1984 plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee. The resolutions of that meeting are aimed directly at invigorating the work of the soviets. "The task here is to ensure that those mass bodies of government learn to use their constitutional powers in practice," Konstantin Chernenko noted. The party believes that a similar task faces the trade unions, the Komsomol and work collectives, and likewise people's control, he continued.

"By and large, the point is to unfold to the fullest possible extent the constructive forces of the socialist self-government of the people. It is therein that lies the meaning of the perfection of the political system of our society," Konstantin Chernenko stated.

The leader of the party and the state dwelt in detail on the tasks facing people's controllers today. He said that people's control should not close its eyes to facts of levelling, with bonuses, for instance, being granted in equal measure to advanced production workers and sluggards. Konstantin Chernenko called upon people's controllers to expose manifestations of sponging. "The task has been formulated clearly: An end must be put to bribe taking, profiteering, squandering and embezzlement of socialist property, and abuse of power," he said. Konstantin Chernenko stressed the need for more persevering and better thought-out actions to put an end to abuse of alcohol.

The speaker said that "monitoring, warning and correction of shortcomings should merge into one" in the work of people's control. The Soviet leader attached much importance to the tasks of people's controllers in the economy. Having pointed out that task number one in that field was befittingly to complete the current five year plan period, Konstantin Chernenko called upon the controllers to contribute to improvements in the organisation of work, to strengthening discipline and to tightening the economy regime.

Konstantin Chernenko furthermore dwelt on the major economic experiment currently conducted in a number of industries. "The point is seriously to improve planning and managerial structures and to bring into play the powerful levers of every worker's personal interest in and responsiblity for his or her work," the speaker explained. He added that a commission on improving management and raising efficiency in the national economy had been organized at the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and is now working.

The Soviet leader stated that it was an important task of party bodies to help people's controllers. "The party and the state view people's control as a key area of the common cause of the party and the state and day-to-day assistance to it as one of their responsible tasks," he said in conclusion.

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU CONGRATULATES CHERNENKO

LD041105 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Cordial Congratulations"]

[Excerpt] Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, continues to receive congratulations from abroad in connection with the award of the Order of Lenin and his third "Hammer and Sickle" Gold Medal.

Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, writes in his telegram:

"On behalf of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia Central Committee and myself, I convey cordial greetings to you on the high award which the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has bestowed on you as a mark of recognition of your outstanding party and state activity. Your great contribution to domestic and foreign policy, to the cause of strengthening the USSR's economic development and defense capability, and to developing socialist culture, and your personal participation in strengthening international peace and security have gained the admiration of Ethiopian revolutionaries and the people and government of Ethiopia.

"Dear Comrade Chernenko, please accept my very best wishes for your personal well-being and for progress and prosperity to the fraternal people of the Soviet Union."

TURKMEN SSR CULTURAL DAYS HELD IN MOSCOW

Vorotnikov Meets Turkmen Guests

PM031305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Meeting at RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, met 1 October with a delegation from the Turkmen SSR that has been in Moscow in connection with the Turkmen SSR Days of Literature and Art being held in the RSFSR.

During a warm and friendly talk V.I. Vorotnikov congratulated the guests and all the fraternal republic's working people on the 60th anniversary, currently being celebrated, of the formation of the Turkmen SSR, the creation of the Turkmen Communist Party, and the 100th anniversary of Turkmenia's voluntary incorporation in Russia. He spoke of how the RSFSR's working class, labor peasantry, and people's intelligentsia are working to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent party Central Committee plenums.

V.I. Vorotnikov wished Turkmenia's literary and art figures new creative successes and success for the holding of the aforesaid days in the RSFSR.

Ch. S. Karryyev, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers, took part in the talk.

Soviet Leaders Attend Opening

LD022248 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] A solemn concert devoted to opening the Days of Turkmen SSR Literature and Art in the RSFSR took place at the USSR Bolshoy Theater. The Turkmen Days will mark the 60th anniversary of creation of the Turkmen SSR, the Turkmenistan Communist Party and the centenary of their voluntarily joining Russia.

Present at the opening were Comrade Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Demichev, Kapitonov, Shauro, chief of the Cultural Department of the CPSU Central Committee, Karryyev, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers and the delegation of Turkmen SSR.

A meeting with the Turkmen SSR delegation took place at the Moscow Obkom. Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow Obkom expressed his confidence that the days of Literature and Art of Turkmenistan will become a new vivid demonstration of unity of Soviet people and triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy.

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TEACHERS MEET IN UZBEKISTAN

GF030622 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] The meeting of the international association of teachers of the Russian language and literature began in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbek SSR, on 1 October. The most important aspects of the teaching of the Russian language in Asian, African, and Latin American countries, as well as those in the Middle and the Near East, will be discussed at the meeting.

Uzbekistan is greatly experienced in the teaching of the Russian language. The Russian language is being taught in pre-school training establishments, schools, and universities together with the Uzbek language. The objective behind learning the Russian language is to use it as the second mother tongue in international relations and exchanging scientific information. For over 30 years Uzbekistan's [word indistinct] universities have been training experts in that field from numerous countries in the world. The youths who arrive in Uzbekistan to study must first learn the Russian language.

The participants in the meeting, which will continue until 5 October, will discuss the ways and means of further improving the teaching of the Russian language. They will also visit the Uzbek University departments which engage in the teaching of the Russian language to [word indistinct] the practical experience gained in the field.

SHCHERBITSKIY SPEAKS AT OBKOM CONFERENCE

AU021826 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 25 Sep 84 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee -- From the Position of High Exactingness"]

[Excerpts] In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee headquarters, a conference-seminar with obkom first secretaries and oblispolkom chairmen was held recently to examine issues concerning the further intensification of the economy, raising its effectiveness, better utilizing existing reserves, as well as the further intensification of organizational party work, increasing the responsibility of cadres, and strengthening discipline in all sectors of economic and cultural construction.

The conference-seminar proceedings were attended by Comrades V.V. Shcherbitskiy, A.F. Vatchenko, Yu.N. Yelchenko, Ye.V. Kachalovskiy, B.V. Kachura, A.P. Lyashko, A.A. Titarenko, V.F. Dobrik, A.S. Kapto, Yu.A. Kolomiyets, V.D. Kryuchkov, and S.N. Mukha, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members; Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairmen; Ukrainian Council of Minister deputy chairmen; and department chiefs in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

A report on the completion of the 1984 national economic plan, the draft 1985 state plan, and work on the draft main guidelines for economic and social development in the 12th 5-Year Plan was deliverd by A.P. Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers.

The conference-seminar was addressed by Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy. He emphasized the national economic tasks which have, by the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the successive CPSU Central Committee plenums, been promoted to the rank of priority issues, and on whose accomplishment constant attention must be concentrated. These tasks are as follows:

One -- to accelerate technical re-equipment, reconstruction, and production modernization in industry, capital construction, and transport. A great deal can be done in this respect by the forces of enterprises and associations;

Two -- to more rapidly apply the most up-to-date industrial technologies in agricultural production;

Three -- to mechanize hard manual labor, and to reduce the expenditure of material and labor resources in all branches.

The application of flexible technologies, automatic rotor and rotor-conveyor lines in machine building now already requires particular attention. This fully applies to the so-called future branches: electronics, informatics, robot equipment, and bio-industries. In addition, we must more efficiently settle problems as important as fighting the corrosion of metals, strengthening metals, and applying various substitutes and coatings.

What we need is not simply to keep the accomplishment of these tasks under constant control, but also to display initiative, to resolutely fight the manifestations of stagnation, sluggishness, and irresponsibility which still occur in some ministries, departments, and particularly in the field -- at associations and enterprises.

It is no secret, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, that, immersed in the current affairs, we do not always have sufficient time to opportunely analyze them and make effective use of the entire scientific-technical potential and all our cadres. The need for and the importance of a deep analysis have been discussed repeatedly. Endeavors should be made to make the analysis systematic and to integrate it in practical work.

It is known that the reduction of material consumption in production is one of the most important means of raising the national income. In the current 5-year plan, the reduction of material expenditures by 1 percent is equivalent to an increase in the republic's national income by R1.2 billion. The task set for the 12th 5-Year Plan is to reduce, through the application of resource-saving technologies, the consumption of materials in manufactured production to a total of R3.8 billion. The accomplishment of this task must be approached competently, and additional opportunities for economizing must be found and applied at all stages -- from the drafting of a plan to its fulfillment.

The reserves existing in this respect are great. According to data supplied by the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, our machine building industry and construction exceed developed capitalist countries in the use of metal per comparable amount of national income created. Since the consumption of metal in machine and equipment production is high and the metal utilization factor is low, every year our national economy is using significantly more rolled stock than targeted. Metal substitutes are being applied in production too slowly.

In recent times, it has often been said that the republic's scientific institutions have developed industrial technologies for the cultivation of grain and other crops, have worked out scientifically substantiated farming systems, and have offered industrial methods of cattle raising. Certainly, this is good. However, the pace of introducing everythung new and progressive is much slower than needed. This applies to both the production of grain and feed albumen, and increasing cattle productivity.

When we view the economy from the positions of accelerated scientific-technical progress, we will find a great deal to think about and to do, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized. Unfortunately, it is impossible to say now that all obkoms and Central Committee departments are working with proper initiative and vigor. Appropriate conclusions must be drawn from this fact.

Tasks for accelerating scientific-technical progress are, as a rule, essentially interdepartmental and complex by their very nature. This is why they must be accomplished by the combined and coordinated efforts of ministries, departments, associations, enterprises, scientific institutions, and higher educational establishments.

Such an attitude always produces good results. One could have seen this while accomplishing the tasks set under the republic's special purpose scientific-technical programs for the current 5-year plan. Party obkoms, Central Committee departments, the Ukrainian Council of Ministers and Gosplan need to agree upon, coordinate, and streamline their actions. These issues have thus far been handled more or less purposefully by Kiev Gorkom, Donetsk, Kharkov, Dnepropetrovsk, and Lvov Obkoms. The other obkoms lack the necessary system in this sphere, they frequently lose control over important questions, and this is not the best characteristic of their style of work.

Problems concerning the compilation of the republic's programs for the 12th 5-Year Plan will soon be preliminarily examined at a session of the Council for Promoting Scientific-Technical Progress under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

Obkoms are expected to thoroughly investigate the essence of the matter, and to make proposals with regard to both the republic's and their own regional programs.

In its time, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted, the task was set for obkoms to intensify their influence on the effectiveness of work performed by scientific research, planning, and design institutes and organizations. The republic has 449 institutions and organizations of this type. Their staff of scientific workers alone is close to 100,000. But not all of them perform with due returns. However, neither obkoms nor ministries have submitted proposals for directing the efforts of at least one institute at the accomplishment of topical tasks (let alone at the elimination of fruitless organizations).

In recent years, the number of scientific research papers applied in the republic's industry has been constantly growing. Of course, this is good. However, the increase in labor productivity obtained in this way has remained at the same level. This is a suspicious trend. In each oblast one must see why returns from the applied scientific-technical papers do not increase properly, and party obkoms should call the attention of leaders of enterprises and planning organs to this fact. The latter have been reinforced in all oblasts and cities. It is their duty to make opportune proposals.

One of the main reasons why production effectiveness is unsatisfactory lies in the fact that there are still many leaders at all levels who talk much about scientific-technical service, but in practice do not do anything, and do not work systematically to apply technical innovations in production. As noted, we must get rid of such irresponsible functionaries who lack initiative, must replace them with comrades who can innovate, ones who feel responsible not only for the current plans, but also for the future of our economy. Without this, it is simply impossible to accomplish tasks confronting us.

All plans -- both the current and the long-term ones -- must include a well considered program for each year, quarter, and month; must provide what is to be done, by whom and when, in order to speed up the development and application of new equipment and progressive technology.

Naturally enough, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, each of us is expected to constantly watch the development of Soviet and world science and technology, and to passionately spread and apply in life everything new and progressive. Unfortunately, sometimes it is evident that the positive experience available in one oblast is unknown -- let alone finds any application -- in the neighboring oblasts. This, of course, is good for nothing. In the work carried out to apply new and progressive things, we must consolidate the organizing, planning principle. Party obkoms, oblispolkoms, ministries, and departments are expected to draw up concrete plans for every year of this work.

The settlement of great national economic problems of state importance, including the implementation of complex special-purpose programs, should be kept under personal control by Council of Ministers deputy chairmen, Central Committee department chiefs, obkom secretaries, and oblispolkom chairmen. By common efforts, this matter can and must be set in due order.

The international situation also calls for more attention to the accomplishment of tasks for scientific-technical progress. What I have in mind are the activities of certain imperialist circles, primarily in the United States, aimed at curtailing business relations with us, in essence a line aimed at an economic and scientific-technical blockade.

For this reason, it is important to do the utmost to accelerate scientific-technical progress, to organize at the republic's enterprises the production of goods purchased at present in capitalist countries, as well as to deepen economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the socialist countries.

The adventurist line pursued by the U.S. Administration in international affairs and its open aspiration for worldwide domination go along with the forced utilization of scientific-technical achievements to develop new weapons for mass extermination as soon as possible, and to ensure military superiority over the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact countries.

For this reason, the speaker said, we are obligated to build up our economic and defense potential day in, day out. And this depends to a large extent on the faster development and application of scientific-technical achievements. Consequently, our first duty was, is, and should be to pay unremitting attention to the work of leading industrial branches, to everything connected with the consolidation of the country's defense capacity.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy then touched upon some tasks connected with the working out of the 1985 national economic plan, as well as of the main guidelines for the next, 12th, 5-Year Plan and longer terms. In implementing the directives given by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, with regard to these questions, the draft plan for the 5-year plan has succeeded in providing measures aimed at a fuller utilization of internal economic reserves and at improving a number of important indexes. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo finds it necessary to work further and to ensure that, in the coming 5-year period, high indexes are attained.

To cope with the outstanding tasks, it is highly important to consolidate party and state discipline. Undoubtedly, a great deal has been done in the republic in this respect. And this is producing positive results. However, an atmosphere of principled exactingness and of intolerance with regard to various breaches and abuses has not been created everywhere. In a number of places, book doctoring practices, thefts, profiteering, and bribes have not been eradicated. There are complaints about the misbehaviour of individual functionaries in leading posts, and about the abuses of their statutes for profit.

The manifestations of passivity, liberalism, and sometimes the lack of adherence to principle on the part of some party raykoms and gorkoms regarding those who infringe upon discipline are particularly alarming. Such cases have been revealed in Sevastopol, in Komsomolsk, Poltava Oblast; in Chervonograd, Lvov Oblast; in Novovolynsk, Volyn Oblast; in a number of rayons in Khmelnitskiy, Chernigov, and some other oblasts.

If the requirements of the Central Committee do not move the consciousness of all leading party and administrative functionaries at the rayon, and even more so at the oblast level, one can hardly expect that any negative phenomena will be eliminated and due order will be established. Leaders of ministries and departments, and deputy chairmen of the republic's Council of Ministers should take a more active position on these issues.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo considers, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, that additional resolute measures are necessary to improve the style and to strengthen discipline.

In their style of work, some party committees, administrative and other bodies are still too slow in eliminating the shortcomings which have been repeatedly discussed.

In particular, here and there people are absolutely unable to get rid of the urge to hold sessions. Concrete cases recorded in Gotvaldovskiy Rayon, Kharkov Oblast, were quoted in the report published recently in the newspaper SILSKI VISTI under the title "Today a Session, Tomorrow A Conference."

Here and there, perople disregard the requirement to hold the least number of sessions possible in the working time, and party committees and executive committees of the soviets needlessly continue the practice of adopting many joint decisions.

It is essential to give up everything that hampers operative control and to put all work on a businesslike basis.

Questions concerning discipline should be given paramount treatment at the accountability and election meetings which are now being held in party organizations, and in the routine work of party committees.

We must improve our work in the study, selection and distribution of cadres, and must, in particular, pay attention to the reinforcement of the cadres of executive committee chairmen in village and settlement soviets. It is important to help the soviets make full use of the rights and commissions granted to them, and properly carry out the duties placed on them.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on to tackle some issues concerning improvements in the work of law and order organs. It was noted that some raykom and gorkom secretaries seldom visited militia organs, courts, and prosecutor's offices, and delegated this work to other functionaries. More attention is to be paid to the work of party organizations within law and order organs, and meetings of Communists are to be attended more frequently.

Some administrative organs should invigorate their work to eliminate sponging practices and other offenses. The speaker particularly emphasized the need to intensify the struggle against the manifestations of drunkenness and alcoholism. It is also important to check into the state of traffic safety and of work conducted to prevent automobile accidents, and to go deeper into the performance of motor vehicle pools and state motor vehicle inspection.

The practice of diverting people from their basic jobs should be scrutinized everywhere, and strict order has to be established in this sphere. Particular attention is to be paid to labor organization at projects employing enterprise and office workers assigned to them as auxiliaries.

To conclude, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said:

Everything said here culminates in the statement that we should be stricter and more demanding with regard to ourselves, our workmates, and our subordinates in all matters: in production, in public, and in personal matters.

The tasks ahead are to be thoroughly considered, a plan of action is to be drawn up, and the utmost is to be done to raise the work to a higher level, to foment efficiency, good organization, and discipline at all levels, and to ensure that all tasks set for us by our party's Central Committee are accomplished.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES SIMFEROPOL CEREMONY

AU031707 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 29 Sep 84 pp 1-2

[RATAU report on speech delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at 28 September ceremony to present the Labor Red Banner Order to Simferopol city -- capitalized passages originally published in boldface]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: Today we have a pleasant and joyous occasion for a solemn meeting: The city of Simeropol is to be presented with the Order of Labor Red Banner. Allow me on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, as well as on behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Council of Ministers, to warmly congratulate you and all working people of the city and the oblast on this high award.

A few days ago, during a conversation with me, IN CONNECTION WITH THE AWARD PRESENTATION TO SIMFEROPOL, COMRADE K.U. CHERNENKO, CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY AND USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM CHAIRMAN, CONVEYED HEARTFELT CONGRATULATIONS TO THE COMMUNISTS AND ALL WORKING PEOPLE OF THE CITY AND THE CRIMEA.

The inhabitants of the Crimea, of all parts of the Soviet Union, as well as our friends abroad have sent to K.U. Chernenko the warmest messages of greetings and congratulations on the occasion of his being awarded the Order of Lenin and the third Gold Hammer and Sickle Medal for his constant fruitful activity for the benefit of our homeland, for the struggle for peace and international security.

KONSTANTIN USTINOVICH CHERNENKO EXPRESSED SINCERE ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO THE PARTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANS, LABOR COLLECTIVES, WAR AND LABOR VETERANS, AND ALL WORKERS OF THE CRIMEA WHO SENT HIM CONGRATULATIONS AND THE BEST OF WISHES.

The Order of Labor Red Banner conferred on Simferopol, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on, is a worthy appraisal of the revolutionary, combat, and labor services rendered by the inhabitants of Simferopol, and in inspiring incentive for new labor accomplishments in the glory of our socialist homeland.

The working people of Simferopol and of the Crimean Oblast, decorated with two orders, and persistently working to accomplish the tasks set by our party's 26th congress, and to implement the decisions of the February and April Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. THE SELFLESS TOIL AND THE PATRIOTIC ASPIRATION TO REDOUBLE THEIR PART IN THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE SOVIET HOMELAND'S ECONOMIC AND DEFENSE POTENTIAL CONVINCINGLY CONFIRM THE UNANIMOUS SUPPORT AND APPROVAL GIVEN BY THE WORKERS OF SIMFEROPOL AND THE OBLAST, AS WELL AS BY ALL SOVIET PEOPLE, TO THE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY PURSUED BY THE LENINIST PARTY, AND TO THE PURPOSEFUL AND FRUITFUL ACTIVITY OF ITS CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO WITH COMRADE K.U. CHERNENKO AT THE HEAD.

Simferopol is known all over our country, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted. Not only is it one of the beautiful, thriving cities of the Soviet Ukraine, it is an important industrial, scientific, and cultural center. It is a city from which the route opens for millions of Soviet people and for hundreds of thousands of foreign visitors to the sunny Crimea, our country's pearl and an all-union health resort.

Among the republic's oblast centers, it is one of the youngest cities. Of course, the historical past and the present day of Simferopol, as of any city, are unthinkable without a close link with the history of the oblast, the republic, and our entire great Soviet homeland.

Naturally enough, the history of Simferopol and that of the Crimea are inseparable. At this solemn moment I would like to recall that in the autumn of 1905, in the heat of the first Russian revolution, V.I. Lenin wrote that "the Crimea (Simferopol) and the south" were joining the ranks of the revolutionary people. The workers class of Simferopol, Sevastopol, and other Crimean cities, along with the revolutionary sailors of the Black Sea Fleet, spearheaded by the Bolshevik party, heroically fought for the triumph of the Great October. The storm of Perekop and the defeat of the last stronghold of the White Guards filled a legendary page in the history of our homeland. A great part in the establishment and consolidation of Soviet rule in the Crimea was contributed by D.I. Ulyanov, M.V. Frunze, K.Ye. Voroshilov, S.M. Budenyy, V.K. Blyukher, P.Ye. Dybenko,and other prominent Bolshevik Leninists.

Our present meeting is taking placeon the eve of commemorating a significant date, the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Soviet Ukraine from the German fascist invaders. While paying the tribute of deep acknowledgment and gratitude to the thousands of inhabitants of Simferopol who valiantly fought on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War, in the underground movement, and in partisan units, we remember that in the land of the Crimea there is the Black Sea stronghold of legendary Sevastopol, there is its brother hero city of Kerch, and there are other glorious cities and villages.

In this hall, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, there are many people who heroically defended our homeland, resisted in bitter battles, and triumphed over the enemy. On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Soviet Ukraine from the German fascist invaders, allow me to express our deep and heartfelt gratitude to the veterans of the Great Patriotic War for their combat feat.

Present in this hall are also the soldiers of the Red Banner Order-decorated Odessa military and the western border districts, and the sailors of the Red Banner Order-decorated Black Sea Fleet. We wish them to be worthy of the glory of the victorious Soviet people!

Both during the first 5-Year Plan, after the war, and at present, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, THE INVIOLABLE LENINIST FRIENDSHIP AMONG OUR COUNTRY'S PEOPLES, THEIR FRUITFUL COOPERATION AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE HAVE BEEN THE POWERFUL CREATIVE FORCE THAT ACCELERATED YOUR CITY'S SOCIOECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

In Simferopol, there are now more than 300 industrial, transport, and construction organizations, as well as many planning and scientific research organizations. The city's industrial character has been underscored by modern machine-building, and by large radiotechnical and chemical enterprises. Also the food and light industries, and the production of construction materials are developing successfully. Sevastopol enterprises are now producing almost 3.5 times more goods than in 1940.

Enormous changes have taken place in the social sphere. The city is growing larger and more beautiful each year. In the last 5 years alone, the city built houses with a total housing space of nearly 700,000 square meters, or more than all the housing in Simferopol before the war. Trade, consumer, and municipal services are improving.

IT IS GRATIFYING TO NOTE THAT SIMFEROPOL WAS AWARDED A CHALLENGE RED BANNER BY THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, THE AUCCTU, AND THE ALL-UNION KOMSOMOL CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR THE HIGH RESULTS WON IN THE 1983 ALL-UNION SOCIALIST COMPETITIONS. The 5-year tasks and socialist pledges assumed by the collectives for the current year are being successfully coped with as well.

The city party organization, with nearly 30,000 members, is the militant organizer and the mobilizing force of the Simferopol working people. The Communists are advancing in the vanguard of competitions in honor of the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory and of the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement as well as to fulfill the 5-year plans ahead of schedule. As we have seen during the visit, collectives of the television receivers plant, the pneumatic equipment plant, and other enterprises are working with enthusiasm.

All of this is producing good results. It is gratifying that many sections, brigades, and more than 2,500 production workers in the city have already completed the 5-year tasks. Some 300 front-ranking workers and production innovators, as well as 26 brigades are working on the tasks of the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The list of winners in socialist competitions and prominent workers who are creating by their minds and hands Simferopol's labor glory includes N.N. Vetryuk, turner at the V.V. Kuybyshev Food Machine Building Plant; A.V. Kiseleva, female stamp machine operator at the Foton Production Administration; S.A. Kolesnikov, turner, and R.I. Kulbachnaya, female winder, both at the engineering plant; T.V. Sergeyeva, female brigade leader at the household chemistry plant; V.A. Vasilchnenko, commander of an AN-24 plane in the joint aviation subunit; V.F. Klimenko, locomotive driver in the depot; M.S. Sheludko and V.A. Zotov, brigade leaders at the Simferopol Industrial Construction Trust; and many others.

A NUMBER OF CITY ENTERPRISES AND INSTITUTIONS, AS WELL AS A LARGE GROUP OF WORKING PEOPLE, HAVE BEEN AWARDED HONORARY CERTIFICATES AND CERTIFICATES OF THE UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM FOR THE SUCCESSES WON IN SOCIALIST COMPETITIONS AND ON THE OCCASION OF SEVASTOPOL'S BICENTENNIAL. MANY INHABITANTS OF SIMFEROPOL HAVE BEEN AWARDED OUR REPUBLIC'S HONORARY TITLES.

Allow me to congratulate the award recipients from the bottom of my heart and to wish them, as well as all inhabitants of Simferopol, new successes in their toil for the benefit of our beloved homeland.

While doing justice to what has been achieved, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on, one has to note that the inhabitants of Simferopol can and should aspire for even further ponderable results in all sectors of economic and cultural construction. There is only one way to attain these results: through selfless and stubborn labor. THE PRESSING REQUIREMENT, ONE CAN SAY, THE COMMAND, OF THE TIMES IS: TO WORK SIGNIFICANTLY BETTER AND MORE EFFECTIVELY.

One of the urgent tasks confronting the inhabitants of Simferopol and all the republic's working people is to ensure a further increase in labor productivity. What we need for this purpose is to more consistently and persistently apply scientific and technical achievements, reconstruct and technically re-equip production, renew fixed assets, and mechanize and automate labor. After all, about 40 percent of the workers in the city are still engaged in underproductive manual labor.

Another task as important as the first one is to ensure that the existing production potential is employed in a rational, highly productive way.

Many enterprises in Simferopol are still a long way from having done their best for this purpose. More than 50 percent of them are operating below their production capacities. As a result of this alone, the city's industry fell off the 1983 production targets by R60 million worth of goods. This is a serious shortcoming.

It is essential to substantially raise the level of production organization and management, and to more energetically promote and raise the effectiveness of the brigade and other progressive forms of organizing and stimulating labor. The city's party organizations and soviets of people's deputies also have their hands full in the field of intensifying the economy, and enhancing a thrifty, zealous attitude to the employment of material and labor resources.

Continuous attention should be further paid to the development, services and amenities of the city, and to further improvements in its architectural features. Simferopol can and should become one of the most beautiful cities in the south of our country.

In a word, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, BOTH YOU AND ALL THE REPUBLIC'S WORKING PEOPLE HAVE MANY COMPLEX AND RESPONSIBLE PROBLEMS AHEAD. THEY CAN BE SUCCESSFULLY SETTLED ONLY BY THE COORDINATED AND CREATIVE WORK OF PARTY, ADMINISTRATIVE, TRADE UNION, AND ECONOMIC BODIES, BY THE PERSISTENT EFFORTS OF ALL CITY WORKERS.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has instructed the appropriate organs to draw up a complex program for the development of the Crimea. Of course, the inhabitants of Simferopol will take the most active part in implementing the program.

Our party's programmatic goal, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, is to constantly raise the living standards of the working people. Actual solicitude for an actual person and his or her needs is a principle and the ultimate aim of the economic policy pursued by the CPSU.

THE SOCIOECONOMIC PROGRAM DRAWN UP BY THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS IS BEING STEADILY AND CONSISTENTLY IMPLEMENTED. The country's national economy is developing systematically and dynamically. Work to intensify the economy, to raise its effectiveness, and to renew all its branches on the basis of the hastened application of the most-up-to-date scientific and technical achievements is gaining strength.

The mechanism of control over the national economy is improving, and progressive forms of labor organization and stimulation are being introduced. Socialist competitions to additionally raise labor productivity and to reduce production costs are yielding appreciable results. All this is providing a firm foundation for improving the prosperity of the Soviet peoples.

In the united national economic complex of the USSR, the Soviet Ukraine's economy is increasing its pace. In the 8 months of the current year, the volume of industrial production rose 4.4 percent against the planned 3.1 percent. Since the beginning of the year, labor productivity in the republic's national economy increased 4.2 percent against the planned 2.7 percent. This accounted for 95 percent of the increase in industrial production. The value of industrial production marketed in excess of the plan totaled R1.7 billion.

The leading branches of the republic's national economy -- the coal industry and ferrous metallurgy -- are working better. The transport workers are coping with the state plans. The concentration of forces and material resources on the decisive sectors helped to improve the state of affairs in capital construction.

The production and sales to the population of foodstuffs and to some consumer goods have increased.

THE UKRAINE'S COMMUNISTS AND WORKING PEOPLE CONSIDER IT THEIR IMPORTANT PATRIOTIC DUTY TO FULFILL THE 1984 PLAN AND THE 5-YEAR PLAN AS A WHOLE.

Serious work is now being carried out to draw up national economic plans for the next, 12th 5-Year Plan and for longer terms up to the year 2000. Practical preparations have also begun for an important event in the life of the party and the country -- the 27th CPSU Congress, as well as for the 27th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress. The working people of Simferopol will undoubtedly honor our party's next congress with new labor accomplishments.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on to tackle questions of the international situation. The entire world is now watching the development of events in the international arena with concern.

As Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasized in his speech at the jubilee board plenum of the USSR Writers Union, the foreign policy situation now emerging is very disturbing. It is evident to all that the ruling circles of the United States and most NATO states are pursuing a policy that is pushing the world on a path fraught with potential nuclear catastrophe. This policy is aimed primarily against the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community. At the same time, the militarist strategy of imperialism is endangering all progressive, democratic states, all peoples, and all of mankind.

Evidence of this are the irrefutable facts. The U.S. Administration has wrecked the talks on checking the arms race and on disarmament. As a result of the deployment of new American nuclear first-strike missiles in Western Europe, the threat to peace and to the security of peoples has increased even more. Washington is nurturing sinister plans for unleashing a war in outer space.

LOYAL TO LENIN'S BEHEST, THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND THE SOVIET STATE ARE FIRMLY AND CONSISTENTLY STRUGGLING FOR THE PRESERVATION AND CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE.

In recent times, the USSR has come forward with new important peaceful initiatives aimed at preventing a war. Our party and state have repeatedly emphasized that the world's slide toward a nuclear catastrophe can and must be stopped. The Soviet Union has undertaken not to use nuclear weapons first. Moreover, we have undertaken not to use them at all against the countries whose territory there are neither their own nuclear weapons, nor those belonging to other states. At the same time, in response to the intensification of nuclear armaments by the United States and its Western allies, the Soviet Union was forced to take steps necessary to strengthen its defense ability. THESE STEPS HAVE BEEN UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED BY ALL SOVIET PEOPLE AND THE WORKING PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY, AND HAVE FOUND UNDERSTANDING AND SUPPORT AMONG HONEST PEOPLE ABROAD.

The antiwar movement is growing wider and stronger. It is natural. After all, Washington's aggressive policy is profoundly hostile to the vital interests of peoples.

Ever new countries and regions are subject to imperialist brigandage. Reagan's administration is encouraging and supporting the Israeli aggression in the Middle East, of the Republic of South Africa, and of the reactionary regimes in Central America. The threat of American intervention arises every time the line of any nation does not suit the Washington ruling circles.

In the role of a world gendarme, the United States is trying by all means to divert the attention of peoples from its criminal acts. This is the purpose of the unprecedentedly extensive demagogic campaign launched against the so-called "Soviet menace," against some "international terrorism," and for the "defense of human rights." The U.S. President has called our country a "focus of evil," and a "crusade" has been launched against socialism. In its political substance, this action is a kind of worldwide counterrevolutionary manifesto.

In the sladerous acts of bourgeois ideologists, a special place has been reserved for the attempts to misinterpret and rudely distort the causes and results of World War II. A new provocative campaign is being ventured in the West in connection with the 40th anniversary of the victory won by the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.

Imperialist propaganda is trying to impose on world public opinion its own evaluations, its own interpretation of events during the last war, an interpretation that has nothing to do with historical truth. The perfidious goal of this is to destroy in the memory of people the fact that it was precisely the world's first socialist state that played the decisive role in defeating German fascism and in saving mankind from the brown plague.

But slanderers' designs are doomed. No one will ever succeed in consigning to oblivion the universal historic importance of the victory won by the Soviet Union in the Great Patriotic War. The lessons of that war are irrefutable evidence that socialism is invincible. And this should serve as a stern warning to those who are now laying claims to world domination and who are aspiring to change the situation in the world from the position of strength.

UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF THE AGGRAVATED INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND OF THE GROWING AGGRESSIVENESS OF IMPERIALISM, EVERY SOVIET MAN IS CALLED UPON TO STRENGTHEN POLITICAL VIGILANCE AND TO DO HIS UTMOST TO BUILD UP THE ECONOMIC AND DEFENSE POTENTIAL OF OUR SOCIALIST HOMELAND.

Party, administrative, trade union, and Komsomol organizations have been confronted with the responsive task -- while bearing in mind the requirements of the present situation -- to improve ideological and mass political work, and to cultivate among our people, particularly among youths, lofty ideological, civil, and moral qualities. This was discussed in a businesslike and exacting way at the recent plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

To conclude, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said:

While tracing its general line and bringing forward specific goals and tasks, the Communist Party proceeds from the point that these can be implemented in practice only when the working people, all Soviet people, most vigorously support them and work creatively. OUR STRENGTH AND THE GUARANTEE OF ALL SUCCESSES IN THE CAUSE OF COMMUNIST CREATION LIE IN THE PARTY'S UNITY WITH THE PEOPLE.

We are confident that the working people of Simferopol, too, will continue to be exemplary in selfless work, good organization, and cohesion!

Allow me, dear comrades, to congratulate you once again on the high award, and to wish you, your families, and all city workers good health, good luck, and new successes in economic and cultural construction.

(COMRADE V.V. SHCHERBITSKIY'S SPEECH WAS LISTENED TO WITH GREAT ATTENTION AND WAS REPEATEDLY INTERRUPTED WITH PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

PRAVDA REPORTS ON BELORUSSIAN CP PLENUM

PM021345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 84 First Edition p 2

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent I. Novikov on a 21 September Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee plenum under the general heading: "Concern for the Replacements"]

[Text] Minsk -- Yesterday's Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee plenum in Minsk examined the question of the republican party organizations' tasks arising from the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Party Leadership of the Komsomol and Increasing Its Role in the Communist Education of Young People" and the speeches by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade K.U. Chernenko on questions relating to work with young people. The report was delivered at the plenum by N.N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

Each generation of Soviet people embarking on an independent life, he said, has the responsible historical mission of worthily carrying on the tradition of communist building. We Communists are responsible for the way our young people grow up, are educated, and for the ideological beliefs, knowledge, and moral potential they possess when they set off on the highway of serving the socialist homeland and Soviet people.

On the basis of the theoretical and political guidelines and practical recommendations of the CPSU Central Committee, the Belorussian Communist Party is constantly focusing attention on questions of leadership of the Komsomol and work with the republic's young people. Six years ago a Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee plenum adopted a comprehensive plan for work on the communist education of young men and women. Questions relating to the Komsomol's activity have been discussed on several occasions at the Central Committee Bureau. This is having positive results. Young people are making their presence felt with fine efforts, they are working diligently and creatively, and are conscious of their duty. They are exercising a marked influence on all spheres of social life.

At the same time, the plenum noted certain negative phenomena among young people. Some young people are displaying a mercenary view of life, parasitic attitudes, lack of discipline, and social passivity. The plenum participants analyzed the causes of these phenomena and indicated ways of eliminating them.

It was said that labor and social and political activity remain a very important means of educating the younger generation. At the moment one-third of the people employed in industry and construction and one in six of those working in agriculture are of Komsomol age. Party and Komsomol organizations and economic leaders must direct young people's creative initiative and enthusiasm toward the solution of specific tasks of scientific and technical progress, the creation and introduction of the most progressive new types of technology, the improvement of the quality of projected articles and articles in production, and the mastering of economic methods of mamagement. Bolder steps must be taken to entrust to young people the solution of major issues in all areas of management and in the spiritual sphere, combining confidence in Komsomol organizations with high party exactingness.

Creative thought must be developed in young people in their schooldays, it was said at the plenum. Unfortunately, insufficient attention is paid to this. Few technical creativity groups have been set up at schools, vocational and technical schools, technical colleges, VUZes, and cultural centers and there are not enough cadres to organize this. The plenum demanded more vigorous implementation of the school reform and the improvement of the system of labor training and education.

Rural youth is involved in many important and interesting tasks. The republic's Komsomol has named livestock raising as its shock front. The following facts, however, were mentioned at the plenum: Last year saw a reduction in the number of Komsomol members at livestock raising units in 23 rayons. Many Komsomol raykoms are not doing the necessary day-to-day, painstaking work to keep young people in the countryside.

It is worth looking at the experience of Vitebsk party Obkom which is holding special political theme days on youth topics. It is important that during such meetings with leading cadres young men and women should obtain exhaustive information on the matters that are bothering them. Mention was made of the need to instill in young people total faith in the triumph of communist ideals and give them a reliable immunity to the poison of bourgeois propaganda. Party and Komsomol organizations should be more persistent in their efforts to give young people a clear-cut class position, make them politically vigilant and instill in them ardent love for the motherland and hatred of its enemies and constant readiness to embark on an exploit and defend the socialist homeland. These questions must be a central feature of the work to prepare for the 40th victory anniversary.

Much has been done recently to intensify the party influence exercised on all aspects of Komsomol life by the Minsk, Orsha and Brest Gorkoms and Voronovskiy, Nesvizhskiy and Molodechnenskiy Belorussian Communist Party Raykoms. These and some other party committees regularly and keenly examine questions of Komsomol organizations' activity at plenums and at their bureaus and help them to make the correct choice of basic guidelines and the most effective forms of work. But the republican Komsomol's education efforts must be increased. There seems to be a fascination with fancy campaigns and all manner of reviews, movements, rallies, and operations. Unfortunately, the Belorussian Komsomsol Central Committee cannot always be relied on to set an example either. The staff of its apparatus spend a considerable amount of time in their offices, wasting it on gathering information and compiling all kinds of reports. Last year alone the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat adopted over 300 resolutions.

About 70 percent of the new recruits come into the party through the Komsomol. And the party wants to know what kind of ideological tempering and life experience young people are getting in the Komsomol. By and large they are good recruits. But there are flaws. The plenum quoted instances from the practice of the Moskovskiy Raykom in Brest, the Svetlogorsk Gorkom in Gomel Oblast, and the Leninskiy Belorussian Communist Party Raykom in Mogilev. In the past 3 years, 70-90 percent of those who failed to complete their candidate membership were Komsomol members. These are the flaws in educational work and in party organizations' leadership of Komsomol organizations.

The plenum made a decision envisaging measures to increase the role and activeness of Komsomol and all young people in the republic in communist building and intensify the education of young men and women in the spirit of devotion to the cause of the party, to the cause of communism.

Ye.K. Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, attended and addressed the plenum.

LIGACHEV DELIVERS REPORT AT PARTY CONFERENCE

LD281815 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] A conference of secretaries of the Central Committees of Communist Parties of union republics, kraykoms, obkoms, and gorkoms of the party on issues of developing friendly relations of local party organs of the CPSU and fraternal parties of socialist countries was held today in the CPSU Central Committee.

A report at the conference was delivered by Comrade Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

It was noted at the conference that fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress, and instructions of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, party organizations are doing great work in deepening cooperation along the line of local party organs. A broad exchange of views and experiences in practical implementation of these relations took place, as well as discussions on improvement of their effectiveness for further strengthening friendship and fraternity among the people of countries of the socialist community.

RSFSR KURGAN OBKOM PLENUM FAULTS PARTY WORK

LD281458 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] The tasks of party organizations in improving style of work and strengthening party and state discipline were considered today at a Kurgan Obkom plenum. It was noted that production tasks are being successfully solved in those places where the party organizations are working wholeheartedly and creatively, where recently there has been more initiative and dedication in activities.

The plenum also sharply criticized shortcomings in the style of work of the party obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms, and the formalism and unimaginative attitudes which still persist. Party committees frequently duplicate the work of economic and state organs. The plenum noted measures to improve organizational and political work.

VUZ LECTURERS ABUSE POSITIONS, 'EXTORT' STUDENTS

PM040958 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 28 September carries on page 2 under the "Economy and Morality" rubric a 1,500-word Lvov-datelined article entitled "Cash Down" by own correspondent G. Klyucherov. The article describes how a lecturer at the Lvov Polytechnic, G.M. Aleksandrov, abused his position in charge of student construction detachments working in Siberia during the summer to line his own pocket. Claiming that money was required for "staff needs," he "extorted" money from those under him, "turning a blind eye to earnings on the side" and so forth in the case of those who paid up and threatening those who refused with bad references likely to get them expelled from their institutes while applying other "psychological pressure."

A number of other student detachment leaders who acted in similar criminal fashion are named. The writer says: "All got their just deserts. Aleksandrov, for example, was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment with confiscation of his car and expensive radio equipment. But there is a question to be answered, for, after all, the misdeeds were not carried out on the moon. What about the people around them? Unfortunately, the vicious practice of extortion has become increasingly widespread in a number of student detachments."

The writer concludes that "serious conclusions" must be drawn from this episode "and not only in the Lvov Polytechnic, but in a number of other VUZes."

AFP ON HEALTH OF JAILED JEWISH DISSIDENT

NC042145 Paris AFP in English 2124 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow, Oct 4 (AFP) -- A Jewish dissident jailed for three years in June, who is reportedly on hunger strike, has lost 20 kilos (44 pounds) in weight and his health has deteriorated, dissident sources said here today.

It was the first news of Latvian Zakhar Zunchein, 33, since friends said on July 25 that he had started a hunger strike to protest against being placed in solidarity confinement. The dissident sources said members of his family visited him in prison yesterday, when the prison governor told them Mr Zunchein might be transferred to another prison. The sources said this could be a chemical factory where the conditions were reputed to be so severe that most workers only survived a year.

Mr Zunchein, an engineer, was arrested on March 6 for demonstrating in Moscow for the right to leave the Soviet Union.

CHERNENKO, ALIYEV SIGN COMPOSER NOVIKOV OBITUARY

PM031039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 84 First Edition p 3

[A.G. Novikov Obituary]

[Excerpts] Soviet music has suffered a grievous loss. The composer A.G. Novikov, hero of socialist labor, USSR People's Artist, and USSR State Prize winner, has died in his 88th year. Anatoliy Grigoryevich Novikov was born in 1896 in the city of Skopin, Ryazan Guberniya.

[Signed] K.U. Chernenko, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, N.A. Tikhonov, P.N. Demichev, M.V. Zimyanin, G.F. Sizov, M.A. Yasnov, B.I. Stukalin, V.F. Shauro, S.G. Lapin, G.M. Markov, A.A. Yepishev, T.N. Khrennikov, F.T. Yermash, V.M. Mishin, B.A. Aleksandrov, I.K. Arkhipova, Yu.Ya. Barabash, M.I. Blanter, N.V. Bogoslovskiy, L.G. Zykina, G.A. Ivanov, Z.M. Kruglova, N.V. Kutuzov, Yu.S. Melentyev, L.I. Oshanin, A.N. Pakhmutova, M.V. Pashkov, G.V. Sviridov, V.G. Sokolov, B.M. Terentyev, S.S. Tulikov, Z.P. Tumanova, A.G. Flyarkovskiy, A.N. Kholminov, R.K. Shchedrin, A.Ya. Eshpay.

ROMANOV, USTINOV SIGN CHEMIST SAVCHENKO OBITUARY

PM031041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 84 First Edition p 6

[Ya.F. Savchenko Obituary]

[Excerpts] Yakov Fedorovich Savchenko, prominent Soviet chemist, major science and production organizer, Twice Hero of Socialist Labor, Lenin Prize winner, RSFSR honored figure of science and technology, and CPSU member since 1939, died in his 71st year on 26 September 1984 after a serious illness. Ya.F. Savchenko was born on 23 October 1913 in Ivot village in Shostkinskiy Rayon, Sumy Oblast.

[Signed] G.V Romanov, D.F. Ustinov, G.I. Marchuk, L.V. Smirnov, I.F. Dmitriyev, A.P. Aleksandrov, V.V. Bakhirev, O.D. Baklanov, V.V. Listov, P.V. Finogenov, N.F. Aksenov, V.A. Koptyug, V.N. Demchenko, F.Ya. Kotov, S.N. Antonov, L.V. Zabelin, B.B. Zaychenkov, A.A. Kallistov, V.A. Malyshev, V.I. Nikolayev, N.G. Puzyrev, B.M. Sholmov, V.T. Mishchenko, I.B. Berezhnyak, B.P. Zhukov, A.V. Karpov, G.V. Sakovich, M.F. Sukharenko.

PRESS ANALYZES PAST, PRESENT BAM TUNNEL PROBLEMS

IZVESTIYA on Past Problems

PM021220 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 2

[Article by visiting IZVESTIYA editorial team A. Druzenko, A. Yezhelev, L. Kapelyushnyy, A. Kleva, V. Reznik, and V. Sukhachevskiy: "Rock Without the Seal of Quality; A Story About the BAM Tunnels and Their Builders" with a commentary by Yu. Koshelev, chief of the USSR Ministry of Transport Construction Main Administration for the Construction of Tunnels and Subways. -- capitalized passages printed in boldface in original]

[Text] The route of the Baykal-Amur Railroad [BAM] passes from Lake Baykal onward through a sea of rocky hills -- the Stanovoye Uplands. Here, the earth's hidden forces are fermenting like young wine, suddenly lowering the banks of Lake Baykal or breaking up and reshaping mountain ranges. In 1957, for instance, during a savage earthquake, the Severomuyskiy Mountain ridge moved by 1.5 meters...

Construction workers faced the task of tunneling the underground corridors of the second Trans-Siberian Railroad -- the Baykalsky Tunnel, four promontory tunnels along the northern shore of Lake Baykal, and the Severomuyskiy, Kodarskiy, and Nagornyy Tunnels -- totaling some 30 km, through this zone of heightened seismic activity. It was necessary to traverse the permafrost, hot as well as icy underground rivers, the hardest of granites, and treacherous crumbling rock faults. Tunnels of this kind and in such conditions had never been built anywhere in the world.

The mountain was ceding ground. Today they were to advance by a further 7 meters in one shift -- it was a rare success to make such inroads into the rock in 1 day. After all, it is no accident that officially tunneling progress is measured in centimeters.

Yet it appeared that the 7 meters were not only fortune's generous gift, but also its parting present. Ahead lay a string of setbacks. Team leader Ivanov remembered the sample obtained from the rock face during exploratory drilling. Only at the very beginning was the rock sample as hard as granite, while later it crumbled between the fingers and could be kneaded like soap. And the "rotten" stretch extended over 15 meters, if not more. Ivanov did not know yet that the tunneling machine had not only entered the fault but had been severely damaged in the process. Its cylindrical outer casing had cracked in several places and delicate welding repairs were necessary. The reason why the steel had not stood the test was that the working part, which weighs several tons and bites into the rock with its cutters, went out of true and became jammed. And now it had to be not only freed from the rock, but also recentered, balanced down to a millimeter, and repaired. Yet how was this to be done while it was out of reach inside the tunnel?

Anatoliy Georgiyevich Ivanov is an experienced tunneler. He arrived at the Severomuyskiy Tunnel site as a mature man with some 20 years of underground experience. The No 11 tunneling detachment, from which all BAM tunneling units were subsequently formed, was just getting ready to delve into the mountain range, and tunneler Ivanov assumed that there would be nothing new or unusual in the work facing them. If anything, it seemed easier than what he had done before. Tunneling a horizontal tunnel can in no way be compared with sinking vertical shafts, and most of his new colleagues, in the main Donetsk miners and subway construction workers from cities all over the country, thought much the same.

But now, around 100 rock faults and the gigantic Angarakan washout have been traversed, and yet no end is in sight as regards the geological surprises. Instead, the tunnelers have gained in experience.

Anatoliy Georgiyevich knew exactly what to do to salvage the tunneling combine. It was necessary to proceed by means of "roundabout tunnels," in the words of a song which is popular on the route and which was composed by one of the team's members -- Yura Burov: "When faced with a rock without the seal of quality, to put it scientifically -- a rock fault, we embark on weird procedures and proceed along roundabout tunnels..." That is to say, it was necessary to dig by-pass passages to the jammed rotor and to excavate in front of it a "kolota" -- a chamber, 30 meters in diameter and deep enough to accommodate the telescopic part of the combine during repairs. This was not an easy task. Underground rivers, taking the route of least resistance, were flowing through the rock fault and it was anybody's guess how the rotten stone would react when the pneumatic drills were switched on. Would it cave in?

Over the last 2-3 years the team has been renewed, or to be more precise, rejuvenated. The tunnelers with whom Ivanov had started tunneling the first meters of the tunnel, with whom he shared the fears of the first cave-ins and learned to overcome the impassable quicksands and rock faults, left after doing two contracts each. However, the novices, too, have already mastered this science; they are such great guys, they will not just go through flood and fire, they will go through hell for you!

Little by little they dug an opening between the machine's metal props, and long it they tunneled a passage big enough for a man not only to crawl through but also to remove the spoil. Only one man could move about in the tunnel, and, as so many times before, the entire collective of several thousand tunnelers now depended on this one man.

Tunneling was at a standstill...

Construction procedure explanatory notes. The Severomuyskiy tunnel, 15.3 km a long, and 8.5 meters in diameter, is being built simultaneously from its eastern and western portals. According to the plans it was envisaged to sink four shafts from the top of the mountain ridge to the axis of the prospective tunnel and from each of these, tunnels were to be dug in both directions, so that the mountain would be tunneled from ten points simultaneously. However, only one of the shafts, number three was ready on time. Now the fourth and last is being completed. Such vertical shafts to speed up tunneling progress are being used for the first time in our country. In parallel with the TUNNEL, a transport and drainage adit, 5 meters in diameter, is being excavated.

It must be said that the machinery used at the start of work on the BAM tunnels was very antiquated -- shields used during the subway construction in the thirties. While holding a leading position in the world in subway construction, we were lagging behind considerably in the construction of tunnels. There was a pressing need to bring the technology, machine-worker ratio, and scientific backup of this project in line with the complexities it encountered.

It is too late now to discuss why it all began like that, why the problems were at first tackled by tunnelers with spades and not by scientists from the many research institutes. What is important is that in that difficult situation the most up-to-date Soviet and foreign machinery was being mastered without holdups and delays. Tunneling combines, drilling frames, machine tools, pumps, and the latest instruments were developed in our country or acquired from the best Western firms specifically for the BAM tunnels.

Severomuysk's first taste of far-off lands was the containers with components and subassemblies of the "Robbins" complex.

And the amazement of the firm's representatives was great when instead of the tight schedule of 54 days which they had drawn up, our tunnelers took 14 days to assemble it. And the complex, weighing 250 tons, went to the rock face where it was awaited by Anatoliy Ivanov's team, formed specially for this purpose.

But let us return to the work and concerns of the present, to the tunneling which had ground to a halt. Drilling workers were already standing upright in front of the shield, sheltered from the pouring underground rain by sheets of corrugated iron. And the chamber was growing in size and Petr Grigoryevich Olefirenko -- the mining complex technical team leader who had assembled it and has been operating it at the face for more than 5 years -- was looking to see how the welders could find room to work in the chamber.

Incidentally, thanks to the efforts of Petr Grigoryevich's team, the complex, which was designed for tunneling 3 km, has been given a second lease of life, so to speak: It is working on its 5th km. And yet this equipment, like the whole team, the tunnelers and mechanics, underwent its first major test in the extensive rock fault at meter 787.

EXCERPT FROM THE BREAKDOWN LOG. Eastern portal, adit, 15 January 1979. Night. Duty operator Volodya Bondar. He began to work unsupervised recently, replacing Vladimir Ryabyshev during his leave. The powerful cutters were crushing the soft rotten stone -- they were traversing a rock fault with 50 cm to go to the hard rock. Suddenly Bondar sensed an approaching catastrophe: The motors began to labor and from the face hot rather than just warm water came through. There was only half a meter or so to go, and he so wanted to believe that he could make it. But suddenly the disturbed mass in the fault shifted, completely crushing the working part of the complex. Water gushed into the adit, surrounding the people trolleys, and metal gear with steam...

Work was halted again. January, February, March... An endless flow or rubble would bury the complex. They would dig it out knowing that the same thing would happen the next day. All the best minds of the Administration for the Construction of BAM tunnels sat continuously at the rock face wondering where to go from there. At the suggestion of the Administration Chief V. Bessolov, they began to dig by-pass adits to the buried rotor: The little word "kolota" which had never been used here before was suddenly heard over and over again.

Three adits were mapped out and each took 15 days to dig, but as soon as they came close to the fault, a mass of hot water and rock shot into the adit. The first time, before they learned to be careful, people were caught in the gushing flood. Fortunately, they got away with only a fright.

Burst followed burst, as though they were only digging adits in order to clear up more rubble at the face -- each time some 250-300 cubic meters of it came down. Then the flood subsided, and the metal frames with the paint peeling from the effects of the hot water emerged.

On 1 May Anatoliy Georgiyevich's tunnelers entered the fault through the adit and began to dig out a chamber, freeing the shield. And then the day came when the complex was working for a whole 5 minutes. The rest of the time they were clearing away the rubble. On the second day they advanced 200 cm, and on the third day 60 cm. In a month they had dug 50 meters of adits and were able to embark on repairs -- the 5 months' submersion in hot water had affected the metal, too.

BREAKDOWN LOG CONTINUED. Western portal, tunnel, 20 September 1979, 08.45 hours. Vladimir Kozhemyakin's team could look back on 642 meters and 40 cm of the main tunnel.

That day, before their shift started, the mountain greeted them with an ominous groan. Aleksandr Korotkov flung himself toward the spoil truck, ready to drive it further away should there be a burst. The other began to gather up the instruments they had just prepared for work. The team leader stood on the platform of the tunneling machine, as if wondering whether it was worth coming down.

And then the face burst open. A forceful wave carried away people and props. In 7 minutes 12,000 cubic meters of mud gushed into the tunnel, washing away everything in its path and hurling the 8-ton spoil truck clear out of the tunnel as if it were a matchstick.

Later it was discovered that Kozhemyakin's tunnelers had dug under the bottom of a gigantic water-filled underground crater, 600 meters in diameter and 200 meters deep. Scientists believe that this was the ancient bed of Angarakan Stream, cut off by an earthquake perhaps a million years ago and treacherously hidden in the mountain. Work was at a standstill for over 2 years at the breakdown point on the 642.4 meter mark, while people were looking for a way of crossing the washout.

If all the stoppages, when tunnelers had to painfully slowly search for ways of overcoming quicksands, faults, washouts, and zones of fissured rock were added up, if all the days, months, and years were added together, they would amount to more than half the working time which the Administration for the Construction of the BAM Tunnel has spent on its projects. And the ordeal of these stoppages, when people sensed their own impotence, was probably the hardest thing for all to bear -- from the tunnelers to the administration leaders. Yet, thanks to the lessons which the construction workers have learned, a team of unequalled professionalism in Soviet tunnel construction was formed.

Two weeks after that last stoppage at the fault, Ivanov's complex finally inched forward. Toward it, dead on course, another, more powerful and more modern complex was approaching.

At the eastern portal the tunnel was at a standstill. Aleksandr Filimonov's team, having taken over from Vasiliy Bezridnyy's teams named for IZVESTIYA that had been switched to the Kodarskiy Tunnel, was trying to solve an old problem: What could be done to stabilize a rock fault? Way back, at the start of tunneling, tunnelers had tackled this problem on their own, manufacturing at the portal workshop devices for pumping liquid glass, cement, resin -- what did they not try! -- into faults. But now scientists are working together with the tunnelers, and their alliance, it must be said, is fruitful. Together with Kiev specialists and the engineering service of the Administration for the Construction of BAM Tunnels, V. Merkin, head of a laboratory at the Central Research Institute for Transport Construction, suggested a cheap and effective chemical compound for stabilizing faults. His proposal could not have come at a better time: We were about to buy a solution abroad, but they were asking R8 per kg and dozens of tons have to be pumped into each fault.

Well, there were no easy tunnels on the BAM. Everywhere both brains and courage were needed and each tunnel had its triumphs. Yet it is the Severomuyskiy Tunnel which has become the marvelous proving ground where everything that today defines tht most advanced standard of Soviet tunnel construction is tested and rehearsed in the most complex of trials.

True, the tunnel is not at the focal point of opertional events at present. But only because the first train will by-pass it rather than go through it. Nonetheless, BAM is impossible without the Severomuyskiy Tunnel -- by the time permanent traffic opens on the railroad, this gigantic corridor beneath the mountain must be finished, even though more than half the tunnel is yet to be built before the final connection can be made...

Now, at this very minute teams dressed in quilted clothes and hooded rubber jackets to keep out the pouring rain are walking down the springy boardwalks to the face. A chain of dim yellowish lamps stretches into the black depths of the tunnel like a burst of tracer shells. Toward them, clattering over the joins, spoil trolleys crawl along the rails.

The mountain is ceding ground...

Postscript by a Specialist -- Yu. Koshelev, Hero of Socialist Labor, Chief of the Main Administration for the Construction of Tunnels and Subways

The main question is when trains will travel through the tunnels. So far only the Nagornyy (1,200 meters) is operating. The Baykalskiy Tunnel (6,700 meters) has been completed and is waiting to be commissioned? The four promontory tunnels (5,400 meters) have been excavated, are being clad in concrete, and are waiting for the assembly of special equipment. A matter of meters remains before the Kodorskiy Tunnel (1,940 meters) is finally connected up. And, as has been mentioned earlier, there still is more than halfway to go -- 8,300 meters -- on the Severomuyskiy range in the biggest and most difficult of the tunnels. If the meters that have been tunneled are added and account is taken of the conditions in which this was done, the tunnelers deserve praise. Yet, according to the most realistic forecasts, trains will travel along the BAM without using the tunnel by-passes in 4-5 years' time.

We often describe our kilometers as a triumph, but there could be more of them. We are not telling a lie when we say that the greatest difficulty in building the BAM tunnels were and are the rock faults and washouts. A few words about claims that the geological prospecting carried out on the route was inadequate. It was, and at the same time, it was badly done. The designers could and should have by-passed the Angarakan washout, which cost us 2 and 1/2 years and vast resources. The holdups at the difficult zones could have been shorter had we, the builders, received the plans for crossing them in time. And there would be no need to recall the past were it not repeating itself in the present. By next spring work on the Severomuyskiy Tunnel will reach the so-called 4th zone -- the most difficult meters of the route. To conquer them a special plan is needed now. The water level of underground rivers must be lowered to reduce the pressure on the fault, which incidentally amounts to 40 atmospheres. Unfortunately, the special unit of Soyuzshakhtoosusheniye is using every pretext available to sidestep lowering the water level. There is no documentation. Scientists' efforts are praiseworthy but, unfortunately they still have little impact on the end result -- the tunneling.

I feel I must mention the following. The Administration for the Construction of BAM Tunnels is constrained within the narrow framework of a subcontracting organization both as regards the job organization level and its capacities and capabilities, so to speak. Subordination paralyzes initiative, which is incidentally, currently evident on the Baykalskiy Tunnel. For 2 years this major project has been waiting for approaches to be built and equipment to be supplied. A similar situation is developing on the promontory tunnels... The need to bestow the rights of a main contractor on the Administration for the Construction of BAM Tunnels is all the more urgent since a 23km tunnel under the main Caucasus range is among its future tasks.

The answer to the question when trains will travel through the tunnels depends not only on builders but also on designers, scientists, machine builders, the Ministry of Transport Construction, the Ministry of Railways, and the USSR Gosstroy.

Present Problems

PM021006 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 27 September publishes on page 2 under the headline "Trains Pound Along the Rails" a 1,100-word interview with V.A. Gorbunov, chief of the Baykal-Amur Railroad, by correspondent V. Niyazmatov, on the progress of the tracklaying and associated construction on the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad. Although the main track section is completed and the railroad's potential can now begin to be exploited, Gorbunov says, there are not just many more kilometers of line to be built, but much "associated construction" to be completed, particularly "civilian construction" to provide "suitable social and living conditions" along the line. In this regard, Gorbunov notes "initial planning mistakes" which failed to take sufficient account of the particular features of this region of permafrost," but is confident in the railroad's future.

CELEBRATION HONORS BAM'S FINAL, GOLDEN LINK

LD010935 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0911 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Today the Golden Link symbolizing the completion of the Baykal-Amur Mainline was laid. The way has been opened a year ahead of schedule for trains from the Lena to Komsomolsk-na-Amure.

In honor of this great labor victory, a meeting was held at Kuanda station. The builders gave assurances that they will maintain their high labor spirit and guaranteed that train traffic will be inaugurated ahead of schedule over the entire length of the line by the 67th anniversary of great October.

BRIEFS

CHERNENKO SPEECH PUBLISHED -- The speech of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, "To affirm the truth of life, his high ideals of socialism," which he delivered at the jubilee plenum of the Board of the USSR Writers' Union on 25 September 1984, has been published as a separate brochure. The brochure is published by the Politicheskaya Literatura Publishing House. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 1 Oct 84 LD]

AWARD TO KAZAKH OFFICIAL -- By decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Order of Labor Red Banner has been conferred upon Vasiliy Andreyevich Grenbenyuk, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR. In this way his services to the Soviet state, and his 60th birthday have been recognized. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 28 Sep 84 LD]

AWARD TO KOMI OFFICIAL -- We received a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet today on the award of the Order of Lenin to Ivan Pavlovich Morozov, first secretary of the Komi CPSU Obkom, for his services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state and on the occasion of his 60th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 28 Sep 84 LD]

IZVESTIYA ON GRAIN, CORN, BEET HARVEST PROGRESS

PM040921 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 2

[V. Gavrichkin "Agricultural Review": "Everything That Has Been Grown Must Be Harvested"]

[Excerpts] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, grain and pulses (excluding corn) had been cut on 102.2 million hectares and threshed on 98.8 million hectares by 24 September.

Grasses had been cut on 82.8 million hectares. And 64.4 million metric tons of hay, 178.1 million metric tons of silage, 76.4 million metric tons of straw, and 6.5 million metric tons of grass meal had been procured; 65.8 million metric tons of haylage had been laid in trenches, which is more than had been planned. Grain remains to be harvested on considerable areas in Krasnoyarsk Kray and the Altay, in Novosibirsk, Chita, Kemerovo, and Kirov Oblasts, and in Buryatia. Meanwhile, the fall has forcefully announced its arrival. The past week was cold and rainy in the Non-Chernozem Zone. Temperatures dropped sharply in West Siberia and the North Caucasus, and there were night frosts down to minus 6 degrees, and minus 10 degrees in some parts of Gornyy Altay. There were considerable amounts of precipitation, and in East Siberia it fell as snow. All this complicates harvest work. In the course of the week, grain crops were cut on 2.5 million hectares and threshed on 3.0 million hectares, the corresponding figures for the RSFSR being 2.0 and 2.4 million hectares.

Special attention must be paid to the corn harvest. Grain corn has so far been harvested on 1,052,000 hectares, which is very little. True, during the past week the area harvested increased by 396,000 hectares, which is 100,000 more than during the previous 7 days. The pace, however, still cannot be described as high.

This is a busy time for beet growers and sugar refineries. However, in the country as a whole the harvest pace remains low, sugar beets having been lifted on 1.2 million hectares.

The last weeks of feed procurement are under way and it is necessary to make use of literally every opportunity to lay in plenty of feed. However, the pace of feed accumulation, particularly of silage, haylage, and even hay, has slowed in many parts of the RSFSR, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kirghizia, and Lithuania. Work is in full swing now on cotton, vegetable, and potato plantations and in the orchards, vineyards, and rice paddies. Preserving everything that has been grown and laying reliable foundations for next year's harvest, this is now the main concern of the country's agro-industrial complex workers.

TV NOTES PRIVATE PRODUCE BEING SOLD TO STATE

LD031755 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 3 Oct 84

[From the Novosti newscast; report by I. Grinenko]

[Text] In Grodno Oblast of Belorussia, more and more agricultural produce from private plots is being sold to the state.

[Grinenko] Zinaida Vladimirovna Lenchuk, before she retired on pension, used to work at a state farm as a milkmaid. She doesn't like sitting around with nothing to do, even now, so she willingly agreed to a suggestion of the Rosskiy Settlement Soviet to become a social milk collector [obshchestvennaya molokosborshchitsa], to take excess produce from her fellow villagers.

Zinaida Vladimirovna does this in two villages (?Vikhotnitsa) and Noviki. Every day this woman alone buys 500-600 liters of milk from the population. She is not the only one: There are over 30 such milk collectors on the territory of the Rosskiy Settlement Soviet.

[Unidentified woman] On the territory of our settlement soviet there are 1,800 homesteads, and every other family here keeps cows, not to mention other animals. The population is very willing to sell excess agricultural produce to the state. It is worth noting that throughout the rural soviet area as a whole, each family has sold the state, at favorable prices, over a metric ton of milk and about 100 kg of meat.

[Grinenko] The collective and state farms, in turn, give the population assistance in developing subsidiary farms. They set aside the best pastures, and provide feed for the winter. So it is not by chance that one in five metric tons of milk and almost one in six of meat reaches the procurement points in this rayon from the population.

Since this work is so important, it is impossible to understand why the milk-collectors are not listed on the establishment of the collective, state and dairy farms, but this being the case, they have no provision for holidays, they receive no material reward or payment for sick leave. Furthermore, we were told that their work does not count towards a pension. One would think that these procurers of excess agricultural produce would have the right to count on the solution of these issues, because they are doing something highly necessary and beneficial for the state and for us all.

DIRECT SUPPLY OF FRUIT, VEGETABLES TO SHOPS DESCRIBED

LD031438 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0900 GMT on 2 October carries a 4-minute report from a new vegetable shop in Tallinn which is full of fruit and vegetables.

The correspondent says Estonia's Ministry of Fruit and Vegetables, Minplodovoshchkhoz, has its own specialized transportation base, with more than 40 refrigerated trucks that bring produce mainly from Moldavia. Having their own transportation system improves quality, the head of the ministry's procurement and supplies department says according to the correspondent, since the journey from Moldavia only takes 3 days, and spoilage amounts to only 2-3 percent, far less than when fruit and vegetables are moved by rail. To make transportation by road cheaper, the trucks return to Moldavia with packing-cases [tara] which that republic contracts to buy from Estonia. In this way the usual wholesale vegetable bases are bypassed. The same goes for produce brought by air from Central Asia.

Within Estonia itself, the correspondent continues, more and more produce is being supplied directly from the farms to the shops -- more than 11,000 metric tons of fresh vegetables last year. All farms have been given the right to trade directly with shops, he says. Also, this year 7-8 percent of the republic's total fruit and vegetable production has been bought from the producers. Sovkhozes collect produce from the producers and deliver it directly to the specialized shop, bypassing the wholesale bases. All 19 sovkhozes under the ministry, the correspondent reports, are involved in this system. As well as delivering, they also store produce in the winter and deliver it to the shops when required.

GENERAL CALLS FOR OBSERVANCE OF PARTY RULES

PM011321 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Sep 84 Second Edition p 2

[Article by Lieutenant General V. Balakirev, executive secretary of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate Party Commission, under the rubric "Party life": "The Rules Are Binding"]

[Excerpts] It is a great honor to be a Communist! But belonging to the party gives a person no advantages; it only gives him a greater responsibility for all that is being done in the collective, the party, and the country, and requires that he be always out in front and at the head of the right flank of builders of communism. In order to be equal always and in all things to the tasks of a party political fighter, a Communist must strictly and accurately carry out the party duties laid down by the CPSU Rules. As the fundamental law of party life, they enshrine the principles and norms of party life elaborated by V.I. Lenin and clearly delineate the rights and obligations arising out of party membership and the norms of party morals and discipline. The question of the Communist's makeup and place in the order of battle and his social and political stance is becoming increasingly important.

Now that preparations are under way for the 27th CPSU Congress, it is important to make a comprhensive and principled assessment of Communists' fulfillment of the commandments of the Rules. Fine opportunities for this are being created in the course of the report and election party meetings that have now begun and that will undoubtedly be an outstanding stage in the preparations for the next party congress. For us Communists, Comrade K.U. Chernenko said in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum, the preparations for the congress are a period for interpreting and summing up what has been achieved, a period for actively consolidating everything positive that we have accomplished. It is also a time for ascertaining the lessons to be learned from past mistakes, for a self-critical analysis of shortcomings, and for determining ways of overcoming them and, most important, ways of solving the big new tasks.

Most of the Army and Navy Communsits are zealously fulfilling their military duty and obligations as members of the CPSU. The emphasis that the party is placing in the present-day situation on strengthening discipline, organization, and order is manifested in many aspects of intraparty life. There is increasing exactingness and principledness in evaluating Communists' personal example in training and service and their own contribution to the training and education of subordinates.

Monitoring the way each Communist fulfills the demands of the CPSU Program and Rules has a significant part to play in developing Communists' activeness and strengthening their discipline. Political organs are becoming increasingly active in their efforts to involve party commissions in this regular and specific monitoring.

The practice of listening to Communists' reports and information on the fulfillment of the demands of the CPSU Rules and of party and military duty is proving worthwhile. The tried and tested method of party prophylaxis is being increasingly utilized. This method is to have person-to-person talks with Communists at political organs, party committees, and bureaus, and at party commissions whenever their behavior or attitude requires it.

Besides the measures of party education and influence, anyone who works badly and breaks the CPSU Rules or even the law is called strictly to account.

Cases where Communists have had party proceedings brought against them and have had to face penalties stipulated by the CPSU Rules, even the supreme party punishment, which is expulsion, are of great significance educationally.

Recently, at the Far East Military District, Lieutenant Colonel V. Lapin was expelled from the party. A specialist with an academic education, he had been given an important function, the leadership of unit administration and services. Soon it was found that Lapin tended not to devote all his efforts to his work. Three times party organizations brought him to book using the same words on each occasion -- "careless performance of service duties and willful failure to supervise subordinates." A year ago the question of the officer's work came to a head. Lapin had begun to drink, he was staying away from the job and his explanation of the criticism being leveled at him was that his relationship with his commander had not taken shape in the way it should have.

I want to stress that Communists' irresponsibility toward their party and service duty is not always as obvious as that. There are passive people who are indifferent to the affairs of the collective and content with mediocre indicators but who conceal their intertia with loud talk, big promises, and a pretense of action. They are able to quickly prepare an embellished and unobjective report on the results of their work, conceal offenses, and supply plenty of inflated and false figures. The CPSU Central Committee is bent on making a realistic assessment of the state of affairs and is calling for a struggle against complacency. The Rules demand of a Communist that he be honest and truthful to the party, which presupposes an uncompromising stance on the part of party organizations and extensive publicity when discussing violations and misdemeanors.

Moral purity and a noble striving for high communist ideals are most precious moral qualities of the party's real fighters. That is why the Rules regard the criterion of moral example as occupying such a major place in the profile of party members. But one encounters in the behavior of some Communists the antitheses of party morals, such as the use of an official position for personal enrichment, the squandering of property, and cupidity.

Not long ago a political organ in the Baltic Fleet came under heavy criticism. Communist M. Buyanov, I Dybal, A. Novikov, and V. Kroman were convicted of reselling for personal gain motor vehicles obtained through the military trade system. It had been done virtually under everyone's nose. Their immediate commander, CPSU member P. Belous, tried to prevent the speculators from being brought to book. It turned out that Belous was also using his official position for personal ends. Those guilty of speculation were expelled from the party, but it was some time before strict party action was taken against Belous and he was transferred to the reserve for having been responsible for shortcomings. Need one mention the blemish that now disfigures the party organization and the collective which observed the moral decline of the aforementioned officers.

The natural question arises: How can phenomena incompatible with the demands of the CPSU Rules arise in what is by and large a healty party milieu? Obviously, there can be no simple answer to that question, since there is a whole series of factors at work here, above all, the inadequate ideological maturity and tempering of some Communists. This is connected with the standard of the political eduction and moral upbringing of Communists. Age changes in party organization membership are also factors. The average age of Army Communists is 36, and one-third of them have been in the party for less than 5 years. It is this group that predominates in subunits' party organizations. Blunders connected with giving party membershup to people without established personal qualities, people who are not ready to carry out the difficult duties of a party political fighter, are a further factor.

The consequences of this is that some party organizations lack militancy, activeness, and initiative in addressing urgent questions and intolerance of instances of unparty-like behavior, susceptibility to the influence of the private ownership mentality, and individualism.

In order to intensify the struggle for the observance of the CPSU Rules it is necessary to improve all aspects of party work -- political, organizational, and ideological. It must not become merely a matter of "reacting" to adverse phenomena. When employing this limited approach, people often try to plug gaps in organizational and political work and omissions in the education of Communists by imposing strict party penalties.

The struggle for the purity of party ranks begins, figuratively speaking, on the distant approaches to them -- when people are being selected for the party. We must all remember Lenin's behest -- we can do without party members who are dissemblers.

Work to raise the level of militancy and activeness in party organizations, which, as is known, are the foundation of the party, is acquiring increasing significance. Their inner life and relations between Communists must be free of formalism and indifference to the common cause and must be characterized by a spirit of collectivism, the comradely mutual assistance typical of the party, exactingness, and criticism and self-criticism. The CPSU Central Committee stresses in this connection the role of party meetings. The more boldly and concretely Communists act at party meetings, when discussing vital questions, and the more vigorously they participate in the fulfillment of the decisions that are made, the more successfully Army and Navy party organizations will be able to perform their function as vehicles of party policy. In order to achieve this, it is necessary to resolutely eradicate unprincipled assessment of violations of the CPSU Rules and Communists' tacit acceptance of attempts to protect people from having to answer for their misdeeds. It is these factors which result in injustice, in moral indignation in the party in connection with immoral actions becoming toned down, and indifference and expediency being encouraged.

People who are Communists and leaders have a special responsibility. After all, they are always under scrutiny. Party organizations, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, said at the All-Army Conference of Party Organization Secretaries, "must constantly ensure that they strengthen one-man command, encourage exacting commanders, and be responsible for their authority. In turn, commanders must heed the opinions of party organizations, the opinions of Communists..." It is a great mistake to think that party criticism undermines a leader's authority. V.I. Lenin's instructions on this score are perfectly clear and widely known. Unfortunately, one sometimes encounters such sentiments and actions.

It was the case with Colonel Yu. Rozhikhin. As a result of the way he acted in front of his subordinates he forfeited his authority. He was not ashamed to appear in public in an inebriated condition, he would abuse people, and he was not averse to dipping into the state pocket. But as far as his chief was concerned he was one of the "strong" ones, while the political section displayed indecision and lack of principle by not bringing the officer to book. He has now been released from his post, but it is high time that those who allowed Rozhikhin to go his own sweet way and break laws, should be called to account.

Political organs' party commissions are in a crucial area of intraparty life. Acting under the political organs' leadership, the commissions are making a substantial contribution to the struggle for the purity of party ranks and ensuring that Communists set an example and that they are educated in the spirit of impeccable fulfillment of the CPSU Rules.

The tenet on political organs envisages their active participation in verifying fulfillment of the CPSU Rules by full members and candidate members of the party and the observance of party, state, and military discipline. The role and significance of this aspect of party commissions' activity in improving Communists' discipline and responsibility are growing. In their checks on the fulfillment of the party Rules by specific officials, party commissions are finding a link between a Communist's fulfillment of his party duties and the state of affairs in his sector and his personal contribution; they are discovering where and in what way the regulations are being violated, and are making a principled assessment of these facts. Many political organs are now focusing party commissions' efforts more specifically on the struggle to strengthen party and military discipline and to ensure Communists' absolute observance of their party duties. Yet one still encounters cases where people are clearly failing to pay due attention to this important area of party work. There are still cases where political organs are failing to recruit party commissions for regular checks on Communists' fulfillment of the CPSU Rules and party and service discipline.

More active participation by party commissions in political organs' and party organizations' work to intensify monitoring and verification of execution and to increase cadres' discipline and responsibility for the fulfillment of party decisions and for guaranteeing Communists a vanguard role -- this is an important condition of strict observance of the CPSU Rules in the activity of Army and Navy Communists.

GDR PAPER GIVES DATA ON 'YAK-36' MP PLANES

AU021810 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 29, 30 Sep 84 p 13

[Wilfried Kopenhagen article: Military Technology: VTOL Plane on the High Sea"]

[Excerpt] The Yak-36 MP planes constitute a further development of the Yak-36 prototype of 1967, and have been stationed on the sister ships of the carrier KIEV, that is, on the MINSKA and the NOVOROSIYSK.

Usable for Many Tasks

This 15.24 meter-long (17.5 meters in the two-seat version) machine with a wing area of 19.23 meters has a construction weight [Ruestmasse] of 6 tons and a take-off weight of 8.7 to 9.2 tons. After landing, the wings, which only display a slight extension (Streckung) and which have an approximate span of 7 meters, immediately fold upward at the tips, so that the wingspan totals only some 4.3 meters. Thus, small tractors can easily tow the planes to the elevator for maintenance below deck and for preparation for another take off. Each inner wing panel has two supports for external loads, which may be gun pods with 23 mm twin barrel GSH cannon, guided missiles, packs with non-guided missiles, bombs, or additional external fuel tanks. This already suggests that these VTOL planes can take over various tasks at sea. They protect their own carrier, as well as the other ships of the formation, against enemy attacks from the air, starting when the carrier's radar installations locate approaching enemy aircraft. They can also locate various targets on water and land. The Yak-36 MP reaches a maximum speed of 1,170 km per hour, and its flight range extends from 350-850 km.

The pointed nose of the all-metal mid-wing plane was drawn far down to provide good visibility for the pilot who sits relatively high up. On each side of the cabin are the rounded air intakes for the sustainer engine which has a starting thrust of some 90 kn.

The designers' effort to prevent ingestion of the hot exhaust gases of the tow lift jet engines (each with 20 kn starting thrust) by extending the air intakes is evident. The lifting jet engines are located immediately aft of the cockpit. During take-offs and landings the top hatch is opened, as well as the louvres for the gas afflux under the cockpit. The exhaust for the main power plant, located at the center of the fuselage, is divided and consists of a right and left swing jet (also called thrust vector jet). The Soviet Navy pilots also have a 2 seat version for training and practice purposes.

REPORT ON SOVIET WARSHIPS IN MEDITERRANEAN

PM010921 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 19 September carries on page 11 under the heading "Squadron" a 4,000-word "Reportage From the Soviet warships in the Mediterranean" by special correspondent Aleksandr Prokhanov, datelined "The Mediterranean, August-September 1984." Prokhanov reports his experiences during his stay with the Soviet warships, recounting his conversation with "Rear Admiral Valentin Yegorovich Selivanov, commander of the Soviet squadron," who explains the Mediterranean's significance in the eyes of NATO strategists as a "starting point for a strike against the USSR."

Selivanov contrasts the position of the U.S. 6th Fleet, with bases and support facilities at major port cities in the Mediterranean, with that of the Soviet squadron, which is "perpetually at sea," not touching land for weeks at a time. "Maintaining such a fleet is only possible for a mighty, technically equipped country. A tanker fleet. Floating factories. General-purpose supply ships, hospital ships with the latest equipment. Smooth communications. Liaison. A mobile settlement on the vast expanses of water..." Prokhanov relates a number of incidents during his stay, such as the sighting of a U.S. helicopter-carrier with helicopters taking off, and goes on to give a portrait of G.A. Radzevskiy, commander of the DRUZHNYY, who has to combine the qualities of a sailor, diplomat, and sociologist.

Prokhanov then describes their sighting of the U.S. amphibious assault ship NASSAU, "a real symbol of the recent U.S. incursion into the Near East," stating: "Proximity to a war machine tried and tested at Beirut causes a natural reaction among our crew. Vigilance and more vigilance!" He goes on to describe the activities of the radar officer and to give a portrait of him. His next visit is to a diesel submarine to talk with its commander, G.S. Bondarenko.

Prokhanov concludes by explaining that "you cannot tell all," not because of "military secrecy," but because the seamen do not want to worry their families with the "terrible military reality, the confrontation which carries the threat of disaster."